The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,9029.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance, Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
,, including postage	,, 72	0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto .... 4 ,,
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In the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

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First insertion .... Rs. 5 0
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Fourth and succeeding insertions ,, 0 2 As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.
BIRTH.
BASEVI—May 16th, at Kurrachee, the wife of Captain Basevi, R. A., of a son.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "MARTABAN," 510 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 8th June, at noon.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



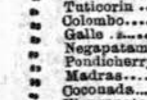
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will after 6th April next, despatch a Steamer every 14 days, to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao and Bussorah.

Up.	May		Down.	May	June
Leave Bombay	4 & 18		Leave Busrah	23	6
,, Kurrachee	8	22	,, Fao	0	0
,, Guadur	9	23	,, Bushire	26	9
,, Muscat	12	26	,, Linga	28	11
,, B. Abbas	14	28	,, B. Abbas	30	13
,, Linga	15	29		June	
	June		,, Muscat	1	15
,, Bushire	18	1	,, Guadur	3	17
,, Fao	19	2	,, Kurrachee	6	20
Arrive Busrah	20	3	Arrive Bombay	9	23

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 600 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Lang, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 1st June, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
,, Carwar	16	,, Bimlipatam	18
,, Cochin	19	,, Vizagapatam	18
,, Tuticorin	20	,, Coconada	19
,, Colombo	20	,, Madras	23
,, Galle	21	,, Pondicherry	
,, Negapatam	24	,, Negapatam	24
,, Pondicherry	25	,, Galle	
,, Madras	27	,, Colombo	27
,, Coconada	29	,, Tuticorin	28
,, Vizagapatam	30	,, Cochin	29
,, Bimlipatam	30	,, Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	Arrive Bombay	4

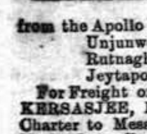
The Steam Ship "BUSHEER," 860 Tons, 150 H. P., Commander Lewis, will sail for Carwar, Cochin, Galle, and the usual ports on the Coromandel Coast on MONDAY, the 1st June, at noon.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry districts, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

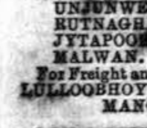
Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.



THE first class Steamer "PHLOX," Baker, Commander, will leave Bombay for the undernoted places every TUESDAY, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P. M. viz:—

Unjunwell. Malwan.
Rutnagherry. Vingorla.
Jeytapoor. Goa.

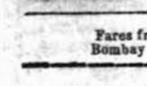
For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to Messrs. DADABHOY RUTTONJEE, & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.
Bombay, 5th March 1868.



THE first class Steamer "MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE," J. Dupuy, Commander, will leave Bombay, for the undernoted places, every MONDAY at 4 P. M.:—

UNJUNWELL. VINGORLA.
RUTNAGHERRY. GOA.
JYTAPOOR.
MALWAN.

For Freight and Passage apply to Mr. MANOCKLALL LULLOOBHOY, 46 Bazaar Gate Street, Fort.
MANOCKLALL LULLOOBHOY, Manager.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam FERRY BOATS will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.		Dhurumtur.		Oorun.		Oolwa.	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	2	0	3	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	8	0	12	0	8	0	16
Third Class	0	4	0	6	0	4	0	5

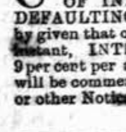
The Dhurrumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder, daily at 8 A. M. and Dhurumtur at 1 P. M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A. M. and Oolwa at 1 P. M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.
J. A. SHEPHERD.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 4th November, 1867.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE

(*With despatch*).



MESSRS GREEN'S Ship "AGAMEMNON," 1431 tons register, Nicholas Marder, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *Agamemnon*.
Bombay, 18th May 1868.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—NOTICE TO DEFAULTING CONTRIBUTORIES.—NOTICE is hereby given that on all CALLS not paid on or before the 22nd instant, INTEREST will be charged at the rate of 9 per cent per annum from due date, and legal proceedings will be commenced against all defaulters without further or other Notice.
G. F. RIMINGTON,
Attorney for the Official Liquidator.

R. WHITCHELO, House Decorator and Painter. Writing, Gilding, Marbling and Graining. Shipping orders promptly attended to. Oils and Paints supplied ready for use on the shortest notice. Estimates given for general repairs.
R. WHITCHELO,
35, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, near the P. and O. Club.

NOTICE.—WANTED, for service in the Government Steam Factory, Dockyard, ENGINEERS and FITTERS. Applications, with Copies of Testimonials, to be made to the Superintendent of Marine.
By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 28th April 1868.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—NOTICE.—The undermentioned PLANT, STORES and FLOTILLA, belonging to the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, in Liquidation, will be submitted for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION on an early date, unless previously disposed of privately:—

2 Steam Travelling Cranes, by James Taylor & Co., Birkenhead.
1 Locomotive Engine, by Young & Co.
1 25 P. Engine complete, by Young & Co., Boiler by Tennant & Co.
1 10 P. Portable Engine, by Young & Co.
1 4 P. do. do., by Shuttleworth & Co.
1 Fire Engine, by Merryweather & Co.
1 Lathe, complete, by Tennant & Co.
2 Air Pumps, by Redpath and Leigh.
2 Circular Saw Benches.
150 Wooden Waggons.
76 Pairs Waggon Wheels and Axles.
122 Do. Lorry do do.
240 Spare Waggon Wheels without Axles.
15 Iron Barges complete, 100 Tons Register.
14 Unerected do. do.
20 Wrought Iron Tubs for reclamation purposes.
Sundry small Stores.

Full particulars of the above can be had on application to the undersigned.
JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators,
JAMES RANKEN, }
Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April 1868.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez.—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,500 Tons, will be despatched on the 20th June next.
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
Bombay, 1st April 1868.

NOTICES.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Road, Byculla.

This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.
Byculla Hotel, 7th June 1867.

ROSSELET & Co., Watch-makers, Jewellers, Opticians, Engravers, and Dealers in Electro-plated Ware! &c.!! &c.!!!

Beg to direct the attention of intending purchasers to their extensive Stock of English and Foreign
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
The whole of which have been manufactured expressly to meet the requirements of India wearers, and though differing greatly in price, according to the various degrees of excellence of finish, can nevertheless be equally recommended, and each guaranteed for the same period.

The following are the kinds which have obtained the greatest celebrity for superiority of workmanship and accuracy of performance:—
COURVOISIER BROTHERS,
BENOIT,
PATECK,
McCABE
JNO. JONES.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the Genuine Mark on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEIR BUSINESS is under the management of D S. Kemp, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists; and has been specially organized for the dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of pure drugs, chemicals, and pharmaceutical preparations. Every appliance has been provided both in the laboratory and dispensing department to ensure correctness and rapidity in compounding medicine, and to facilitate the preparation of remedies of guaranteed purity.

The dispensing of prescriptions is carried on by a staff of trained assistants under the immediate supervision of the manager, and is controlled by a system of check which, he ventures to think, will secure public confidence.

LIEBIG'S SOLID EXTRACT OF MUTTON —although inferior in flavor the Liquid Extract, to is, from its lower price and general excellence, remarkably adapted as an article of food.

A pamphlet containing upwards of thirty receipts (principally furnished by the Chef de Cuisine, Carlton Club) for preparing Soups, Sauces, Gravies, Sandwiches, &c., will be supplied on application.

In pots—Rs. 2, Rs 4, and Rs. 7.
5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

BYCULLA BRANCH.—Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, beg to intimate that they have opened a BRANCH in Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Hotel, for the dispensing of Prescriptions, and that all Orders for Medicine sent there will receive the promptest attention. Orders for sundry Goods, if the latter are not in stock, will be forwarded into the Fort for immediate execution.
Bombay, 5th May 1868. D. S. KEMP & Co.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT.—As prepared by D. S. KEMP & Co. from the finest meats is much superior to the imported preparation. Being liquid, it is much more convenient in administration or use; being free from *air bubbles* which abound in the solid extract, it keeps better and in point of *flavor* the latter is not to be compared with it.

Bottles Rs. 1-8, Rs. 3, Rs. 5, and Rs. 10 each.
5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS, and BISCUITS POWDER.—Fresh supplies are constantly received Overland by the undersigned agents for Messrs. Alex. Robb & Co.
5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

EVERY TRAVELLER should provide himself with one of D. S. Kemp & Co.'s MEDICINE CHESTS, with which he may in comparative safety encounter any change of climate or other influence obnoxious to health.

They may be had of every size and form; from the large Regimental pattern suited for Contractors, to the small Leather and Oak Chests for private use.

Exploring or Surveying Parties will find them invaluable; Chests are fitted when required with Waterproof Covers and Straps for protection and portability.

Besides having their particular patterns made in England, D. S. K. & Co. employ their own Machanics here to alter or construct Chests for special purposes as required.

In the absence of special directions from the Physician, Kemp's Medicine Chest Companion, written expressly for the Chests, supplies full and simple instructions for the use of each remedy.
5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

PATENT EXTRACT FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S MILK.

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO NURTURE CHILDREN.

LIEBIG'S INFANTS' FOOD.

THE Food commonly sold under this name have several disadvantages, which more than neutralize any benefit from the adoption of Liebig's principle in their preparation.

They contain either Arrow Root or Farinaceous matter in excess, which renders them unadapted for Infants, whose Natural Food is Mother's Milk.

They are not freed from the sharp microscopic husks of the Malt, which cause great irritation in the delicate intestines of Children.

The trouble of preparing the Milk is great, and hence has to be entrusted to Servants.

The Food when prepared is too thick for convenient administration to an Infant.

They do not carry out Liebig's intention of producing with Cow's Milk an efficient substitute for Mother's Milk.

The Foods prepared with them are repulsive to many Infants.

Under the auspices of the London "Infants' Food Society," of which Baron Liebig is President, a preparation has been introduced called
PATENT EXTRACT FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S MILK,
which is not only entirely free from the objections urged against the various "Foods," but forms, when mixed, a Milk which for all purposes of nourishment exactly represent the natural aliment of the Child, thus entirely carrying out the idea of the discoverer.

The remarkable success which has attended the use of the Milk so prepared is proved by numerous letters from Medical and Private sources, and by Extracts from Public Journals; and its efficacy in saving Children from the numerous diseases consequent on indigestion appears beyond a doubt. The Milk when prepared is delicious and is eagerly taken by the most delicate Infant.

Sole Agents for India,—D. S. KEMP & Co.,
Pharmaceutical Chemists, Bombay.
5 Elphinstone Circle.

THE COMMERCIAL, FINANCE, AND STOCK EXCHANGE CORPORATION, LIMITED, Under Liquidation).

FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS AT RUPEES NINE PER SHARE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS, at the rate of RUPEES NINE per SHARE (on Shares of Members who are not in any way indebted to the Company), will be paid to the Shareholders on or after the 16th instant, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 2 P.M., at the Office of Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND and PEILE, on the production of the Letters of Allotment and Receipts for 1st Call.

All holders of Allotment Letters not being original Allottees of the Shares therein referred to will be required to produce regular Transfers to them from such original Allottees previous to any payment being made to them.

G. S. CLAY, } Liquidators of the Commercial, Finance,
CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE, } and Stock Exchange Corporation, Limited.
Bombay, 6th May 1868.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LIGHTING.—The undersigned having arranged to supply their Patent Kerosine Oil Street Lamps for the Municipalities of Bombay, Surat, and other Out-stations, are prepared to make arrangements with other Municipalities in this Presidency or elsewhere.

The undersigned beg leave also to intimate that their Patent Kerosine Oil Street Lamp, has been tested by the Quarter Master General of the Army, and approved of for Barrack lighting. The attention of Railway Companies is also called to this lamp.
FARNHAM & Co.,
Government Ice House Buildings, No. 2, Apollo Street,
Bombay, 7th January, 1868.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment.
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India,
His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.
SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constituents and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT

	Rs.		Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	11	to	31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	,,	18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	18	,,	24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	16	,,	20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro Merino Socks		,,	16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	,,	18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	15	,,	24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	16	,,	18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	28	,,	45
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	3	,,	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	3	,,	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	4	,,	5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	4	,,	5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	6	,,	8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	7	,,	8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	6	,,	8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy	2	,,	3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts ,,	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts ,,	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts ,,	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts ,,	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts ,,	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts a new Material	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	
BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars	7	0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium	7	0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie	7	8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic	7	0
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakspere	7	8
BADHAM'S West End	7	0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	
The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf	4	0
The Royal Windsor for Sailors Knot ,,	3	0
The Royal Satin Spot ,,	4	0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES.

	Rs.		
Guyots French Brace	2		
Guyots Leather Brace	3		
Guyots West End	2		
The Royal Courier Bag	8	to	12
The Best Silk Umbrellas	12	,,	16
The Brighton Walking Stick	2	,,	7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief	18	,,	20
The Prize Colored Cambric ,,	14	,,	18
The Hemmed Stitched ,,	16	,,	18
White Cambric Handkerchief	10	,,	16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.		
Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen	14	to	20
Gold Link Studs	16	,,	30
Gold Collar Studs	6	,,	8
Gold Shirt Studs	14	,,	30
Gold Scarf Rings	8	,,	12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs	2	,,	6

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

THE following GOODS are being sold at BADHAM & Company's Apollo House, at London cost Price.

		Rs.	as.
MILITARY Doe Gloves	per pair	1	8
COLLARS Regent	,,	5	0
COLLARS with Tie & Fancy	,,	5	0
CHRISTY'S Drab Felt Hats	,,	5	0
COTTON Socks White	,,	10	0
COTTON Socks Colored	,,	10	0
UNDER Vests Merino, each		4	0
TRAVELLING Suits		20	0
TRAVELLING Shirts		6	8
FALSE SHIRT CUFFS "Double" per doz.		8	0
OVERLAND TRUNKS, Southgate's		25	0
OVERLAND CHAIRS		10	0
RUGS AND MAUDS		16	0
JOUVINS KID GLOVES "Gentleman's"		2	12

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.
ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.
Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

NOTICE.—Mr. ARTHUR ABRAHAM DAVID SASSOON has been admitted a PARTNER in our FIRM from 1st JANUARY 1868.
DAVID SASSOON & Co.
4, Forbes Street, Bombay, 15th April 1868.

ALL PERSONS indebted to, or having Claims against, the ESTATE of the late Lieutenant Colonel C. E. WALCOTT, Royal Artillery, are requested to communicate with the undersigned within one month from this date.
J. SINCLAIR, Lt. Colonel,
President Committee of Adjustment.
Camp, Ahmedabad, 21st May 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Shortly expected per *Prince Alfred* three hand FIRE ENGINES, by Shand, Mason, and Co.

Daily expected per *Dilbhur* a small quantity of GALVANISED STRAND WIRE for Fencing.

Now in stock—GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON; SHEET ZINC; BAR and PLATE; ANGLE and T. IRON; CAST, SHEER, and BLISTER STEEL; CAST IRON, WROUGHT IRON, and LEAD PIPES; STEAM ENGINES; STEAM and HAND CRANES and WINCHES; LEATHER BELTING; ENGINEERS', CONTRACTORS', and JOINERS' TOOLS; CAST IRON GATES, VERANDAHS, &c.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.
W. NICOL & Co.

A SAVING OF ONE RUPEE IN THREE. MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. beg to call the attention of up-country residents and the public generally to the infinite saving which may be effected by obtaining their requirements at this establishment.

33 PER CENT DISCOUNT.

Being anxious to bring the winding up of their business to a speedy close, Messrs. Rogers and Co. have decided on making a further reduction in their prices, and are now prepared to allow a discount of 33 per cent, or 5 annas, off each rupee for ready cash purchases.

The advantages which these terms offer require no comment, as they must be apparent to all.

The subjoined list embraces only a few of the many articles Rogers and Co. have still on hand, but intending purchasers who may favour R. & Co. with a list of their wants will be furnished with a memo. of cost, approximate charges for packing, transit, &c.

O'Connell's Feeding Bottles in double and single boxes, Requisites for the Sick Chamber and Nursery, Fuller's Patent Earth in tins, Puff Boxes and Puffs, Toilet and Violet Powders, Nursery Lamps, Robbs' Biscuits, De Chaisean's Pepsine Wine, Robbs' L'Affecteur, De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil, Widow Welch's Pills, Condy's Fluid, Macdougall's Powder, Murray's Specific, Hockin's Seidlitz, Dr. Lazarus's Essence Chiretta, a few copies of Bull's "Maternal Management of Children," Cox's Companion to Medicine Chest" and "First Help in Accidents," Goa Powder (an infallible cure for Ringworm), Ozonised Water, Maccassar Oil, Rowland's Odonto, Lavendar Water, French Soaps, Petroline Soaps, Candles in 25 lbs. boxes, Toilet Bottles, Flower Vases, Fancy Clay and Briar Pipes, Cherry Stems, Cigarette Moulds, (Paper), and Mouth Pieces, Tobacco Cutters, Ash Trays, Loysell's Coffee Urns, Salter's Balances (28 to 56 lbs.), Volunteer Cups for travelling, Air Tight Tin Boxes, Travelling Baths (with cover, lock, and key), Medicine Chests, Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Magnets (very powerful), Cork Sheeting for Insect Boxes, Glass Paper of sorts, Seltzogenes for making Soda Water, Lozenges of sorts, Perfumery, Shuttlecocks and Battledores, Cricket Bats and Balls, Gun Metal and Steel Quoits.

Portable sets of Amputating Instruments, Surgeon's Pocket Cases, Endescopes, Hydrocele Instruments, Tooth Instruments, Field and Spiral Tourniquets, Caustic Catheters, Stethescopes, Dressing and Curved Scissors, Leg and Arm Splints, Abscess Lancets, Surgeon's Needles, Silver Suture Wire, Ligature Thread, Brass Ear Enemas, Savory and Moore's Eye and Ear Douches, Artificial Eyes, Atropized and Calabarized Gelatine, Crutches, Scale Cord, Pestles and Mortars, Pill Boxes, Graduated Glass Measures, Funnels, &c. &c.

Medicine Chests fitted up on most moderate terms.

R. & Co. would particularly beg to call the attention of Messes, Importers of Wine, and Manufactures of Ærated Waters to their immense stock of Corks, suitable for bottles of every size.

They would also invite the notice of Wholesale Buyers to the following Stores, which they will supply at special quotations according to quantity:—

Stoppered and Common Bottles of every description, Æther for Ice Machines, Bridge's Sarsaparilla, Holloway's Pills and Ointment, Hockin's Seidlitz, Perfumes by Violet and Lubin, Fancy Soaps in great variety.

A small consignment of Light Breakfast Claret, which requires no recommendation beyond the Vintner's name, J. J. Bordes.

A Banker's Safe, measuring 6ft. by 4½ft, by 2½., well worthy the attention of Merchants.

A Palanquin Shigram in good order.

Also, two covered light spring Vans, with patent axles, perfectly new, excellent and safe conveyances for goods during the monsoon weather.

Four sets of Harness for the above, never been in use.

Outstation orders must be accompanied by a remittance.
ROGERS & Co.
22, Rampart Row, Bombay, 4th May 1868.

NOTICES.

TO close a consignment, sent to us on Commission, GOLDEN LEAF TOBACCO, Rupees 2-8 per lb., or a 4-lb. tin for Rupees 8.
PAYNE & Co.,
Belattee Bungalow.
Cash Department.

NOTICE.—To be Sold by PUBLIC AUCTION in Her Majesty's Dockyard on MONDAY the 1st June and the days following, a quantity of old and unserviceable MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, old Canvas, Sails, Rope old, (Europe and Coir), Booms, Masts, Yards, Iron Old, Copper old, Brass old, Cases Casks, Tins, &c. &c. Terms of Sale as usual and further particulars apply to the undersigned. GEO. T. ROBINSON,
Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper,
Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 22nd May 1868.

EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—A SECOND DISTRIBUTION of 2¼ Annas in the Rupee, on the amount of admitted Claims, without Interest, will be payable on and after the 26th CURRENT at the Office of the Official Liquidators, No. 42, Meadow Street. Vouchers will have to be produced when application is made for payment.
ROWLAND HAMILTON, } Official Liquidators.
N. ARDASEER, }
Bombay, 22nd May 1868.

NOTICE.—LONDON HOTELL, No. 9 Grant Road, (opposite the Theatre).

The London Hotel is now in the hands of a new Proprietor, and great improvements are being made.

The Table is supplied with the best the Market can produce.

Liquors and Wines of the best quality only.

Two first class Billiard Tables.

The Establishment is lighted with Gas, and the Servants are polite and attentive.

Accommodation for Monthly Boarders on very fair terms.
Terms—Cash.
SMALL PROFITS and QUICK RETURNS.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1809.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS, PRINTERS, BOOKBINDERS, AND STATIONERS.

HARRILD and SONS, Engineers, Patentees, and Manufacturers of Printing Machines, Presses, Newspaper Wetting, Folding, and Addressing Machines, Cutting, Ruling, Paging, and Perforating Machines, Printing and Binding Materials.

Printers' and Binders' General Furnishers and Valuers. "Fleet" Works, Farringdon St., London, E. C.

Illustrated Catalogues on application.

Machinery, Presses, Type and Materials of our manufacture may be seen in operation, and references obtained, at the Office of this Paper, *Bombay Gazette*.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE, No. 2, Apollo Street. (Established under the auspices of Government and the Ice Committee, with the view of ensuring continuous supplies of AMERICAN ICE at cheap and uniform rates.)

This Ice House already enjoys a very extensive patronage among the Ice-consumers in Bombay, and its vicinity, as well as at the out-stations, who evidently see their own interest in supporting an undertaking that ensures them continuous supplies of this very necessary article at a cheap and uniform price, in lieu of uncertain supplies and fluctuating prices.

Terms of Agreement with the Ice Committee.—The terms of agreement with the Ice Committee that are favourable to the Ice-consumers, are,—

1st.—"That the lessees bind themselves in the most stringent manner to keep up a constant supply of American Ice.

2nd.—"That the selling price shall never in any event exceed an anna per pound."

Out-station Orders.—Orders from out-stations particularly attended to, whether received by Mail or Telegraph, and Ice will be despatched up-country or down the coast in locked boxes (especially made for the purpose) if required.

Credit Accounts.—Pass Books are issued, and Monthly Credit Accounts opened, for the convenience of constituents, as well as to ensure their receiving the quantity of Ice ordered, which is by no means certain (in very many cases) when native servants, peons, &c., are sent with Cash in hand.

Shipping in the Harbour.—Particular attention is paid to the prompt execution of orders for the Shipping in Harbour. Pass Books are issued, and Monthly Accounts opened with Commanders of Steamers as well as Shipmasters generally.

Hours of Delivery.—From 6 A.M. until 6 P.M. during the week, and from 6 until 10 A.M. Sundays. *In cases of illness, at any hour, day or night.*

Form of Address.—All communications should be addressed to "The Managers, Government Ice House," No. 2, Apollo Street, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of SORABJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, NOWROJEE NANABHOY FRAMJEE and MERWANJEE JAMSETJEE, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitants, who lately traded in Bombay under the Name, Style, and Firm of Messrs. SORABJEE and NOWROJEE NANABHOY and at Kurrachee under the Name Style, and Firm of Messrs. MERWANJEE JAMSETJEE & Co.; and at London under the Name, Style, and Firm of Messrs. S. P FRAMJEE & Co.

Upon hearing Mr. Peile, Attorney for the Trustees of the Estate of SORABJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, NOWROJEE NANABHOY FRAMJEE, and MERWANJEE JAMSETJEE, Insolvent traders, and upon reading the Petition of such Trustees praying for the direction for this Honourable Court as to the mode of distributing the Assets in their hands, and the Affidavit of ROWLAND HAMILTON, one of such Trustees, verifying such Petition, sworn on the Fifth day of May instant, I do order that 3 o'clock in the afternoon of WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-seventh day of May instant, be fixed as the day and time for the hearing of the matter of the said Petition and that this Order be advertised in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, the *Bombay Gazette*, the *Times of India*, the *Jami Jamshed*, and *Bombay Summachar* Newspapers; and I do further order that such of the Creditors of the said Insolvent Traders as shall desire to be heard on the said Twenty-seventh day of May shall be at liberty to attend on that day and shall be entitled, on application to the Attorneys to the said Trustees, to a copy of the said Petition and Affidavit, and to file Affidavit on their respective parts setting forth the facts on which they rely, such Affidavit to be filed and copies thereof delivered to the Attorneys of the said Trustees four clear days before the said Twenty-seventh day of May instant.—Dated this Fifth day of May 1868.
JOSEPH ARNOULD.
HEARN, CLEVELAND & PIELE,
Attorneys to the Trustees.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

Established in 1850.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

MRS. LAKE

Has always on hand a choice selection of Fashionable Millinery, kept up by supplies received Overland.

Ladies' own Materials made up.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS EXECUTED WITH THE GREATEST CARE AND PUNCTUALITY

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to, which must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay.

NOW IN THE PRESS.

To be Ready Shortly,

GUIDE TO CANDIDATES FOR THE STAFF CORPS—N. I. BRANCH.

A Complete Series of Questions and Answers on every branch of the above Test.

A Book equally indispensable to Examiners and Examinees.

BY
CAPTAIN N. B. THOYTS,
Acting Brigade Major, Ahmednuggur.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE.—P. GRANT & SON, Saddlery Establishment, No. 1, Meadow Street, Bombay.

With reference to the NOTICE which appeared in the *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette* during the fall of last year, regarding the contemplated closing of our Business, we beg to inform our Friends and the Public in general that circumstances over which we had no control have occurred, causing us to continue the same.

P. GRANT & SON, in returning thanks to their kind Constituents for past favours, solicit a continuance of that support which they have received for the last twenty-five years, and beg to assure them that all Orders entrusted to them will be punctually attended to.

P. GRANT & SON have just received their usual supply of SADDLERY, &c., which is now open for inspection.
22nd April 1868.

Now on View.

Mr. JENSEN'S FINE PORTRAIT
OF
SIR ROBERT NAPIER,
Commander-in-Chief of the Abyssinian Expedition.

The Portrait is to be engraved.

Proofs .... Rs. 26. Prints .... Rs. 15.
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AT
BROACH, CAMBAY, DHOLKA, and OTHER OLD CITIES OF GOOZERAT,

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BY
T. C. HOPE, Esq., C.S.,
Editor of Views in Delhi, Agra, and Rajpootana and Architecture at Ahmedabad, Beejapoor, &c. &c.

N.B.—This Album is now in course of preparation, and a specimen Album of the Photographs can be always inspected at LINDLEY and WARREN'S, where Subscribers' names will be registered.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY HOUSEHOLDER IN BOMBAY.—Samples of MOULE'S EARTH CLOSETS have been landed, and Gentlemen are solicited to call at our Offices, in Dean Lane, any week day between 4 and 5 P. M. to inspect them. No Bungalow can be properly furnished without an Earth Closet. Orders will be registered for them by
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

THE RAILWAY STAFF MESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—This is to give Notice that the business of this Company commences from this date.
Byculla Villa, 25th May 1868.

Cheap edition. Price Two Rupees, free by post Rs. 2-4

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Now received.

PROFESSIONAL PAPERS ON INDIAN ENGINEERING: Vol. IV. for 1867—edited by Major Medley, Principal of the Thomason College, Roorkee.—Rs. 18.
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PER "SUMATRA" AND RECENT STEAMERS.

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"Palatable and more permanent in its effects than Cod Liver Oil."—Dr. Dobell on *Turberculosis*.

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A SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA.

By immediate contact with the air cells and passages, the fumes of this plant give instant relief.

"I am inclined to believe it is a remedy of great efficacy in cases of Asthma and Chronic Broncuitis, and worthy the attention of our profession."—*Paper by* Dr. M'Veagh, *Dublin Journal Medical Science.*

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IMPROVED
LIEBIG'S FOOD.
FOR INFANTS AND CHILDREN.
Keeps good in all climates.

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the best remedy for
CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA,
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NERVOUS AFFECTIONS,

is held in the highest repute in all parts of the world. It allays pain, and produces sleep, without causing the excitement and cerebral disturbance which often follow the use of opiates.

From W. B. Johnson Esq., Opium Supt., Patna.
"This is to certify that Captain Jeremie's Sedative has been tried by me in several desperate cases of Cholera with wonderful effect: I can confidently vouch for its being an *invaluable medicine.*"

From Sir Charles D'Oyly, Bart.
"Jeremie's Sedative, adminstered to me by Dr. King was always attended with the effects of completely soothing the pain, and leaving no bad effects whatever. It has indeed saved my life more than once."

From Dr. Jackson, Apothecary General, Calcutta.
"This is a highly valuable preparation. I constantly employed it with the most favourable results—in no case finding that it left behind it the troublesome effects commonly produced by opium."

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In no case of Cholera where I have exhibited it have I met with a failure of recovery.

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SAVORY AND MOORE.
Chemists to the Queen, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, His Imperial Majesty Napoleon III., the King of the Belgians, &c. &c.

SODE AGENTS FOR
THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
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CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—On and from the 15th June 1868, and until further Notice, no Goods liable to damage by wet will be booked to or from Byculla Station.
WALTER KNOX,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 25th May 1868.

ROSSELET & Co
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

W. WARNE & Co., Sole Manufacturer of the Patent Mineralised and Sincalor India Rubber Waterproofs.

Black, Drab and Check Suits, just received from above Manufacturer in good order, and MODERATELY PRICED FOR CASH. Apply to S. D'ESPERANCE.
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WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.
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A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from
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TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.
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KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.
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FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.
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AMERICAN CLOCKS., in great variety. A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that the following PROPERTIES will be submitted for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION in May next, unless previously disposed of privately:—

1. MALABAR HILL PROPERTY—measuring about 1,64,662 square yards, has been laid out in 17 building sites, in 7 of which there are large well-built Dwelling-houses with Stabling, &c. Will be sold as a whole or in separate lots.

2. CHOWPATTY PROPERTY—measuring about 7,419 square yards, which belonged formerly to Mr. DADABHOY BYRAMJEE, and is registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay as No.——

3. GIRGAUM PROPERTY—measuring about 18,258 square yards, at present used as the Company's Store-yard. There are a substantial Dwelling-house and several large Godowns in this property.

4. COLABA PROPERTY—measuring about 5,364 square yards, together with the large Dwelling-house &c., thereon, at present occupied by Mr. CURSETJEE FURDONJEE.

Offers for the above Properties will be received by the undersigned, from whom all necessary information can be had on application.
JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators
JAMES RANKIN, }
Elphinstone Circle, 16th March 1868.

CASHMEER AND UMRITSUR
SHAWL DEPOT AND AGENCY.

MESSRS. DAVEE SAHAEE and CHUMBA MULL, of Umritsur, have the honor to inform those who have hitherto been pleased to deal with them, and the public of India in general, that they continue to supply either—at once from their own extensive Stores,—or to order, when special patterns or manufactures may be required,—every article made of Shawl, wool, (technically known as Pushmeena, because manufactured of Pushm,) and that they have now a large and varied Stock of genuine Cashmeer Shawls (long and square), and Umritsur ditto, which designation includes the looms of Noorpoor, Jelalpoor, Loodeeana, &c., &c. Their Muleeda shawls, long and square, braided in Silk and of the newest patterns, are very handsome, and peculiarly suited for cold climates, Muleeda is sold (as also Puttoo) in pieces.

Their Chogas, Opera Cloaks, Table Covers, &c., (prepared to order chiefly) are universally sought after. Their Dress pieces, Capes, Polkas, &c., similarly prepared to order) are the admiration of all purchasers, while their Chudders (woven of the finest Cashmeer shawl-wool thread) have obtained a world wide reputation. No less than four hundred were sold at the last Paris and London Exhibitions, numerous that D. S. and C. M. feel assured thousand, might have been disposed of, had they been available Varieties of these are on hand, with needle-work Shawborder, braid borders and plain black borders, and sell readily at from 70 to 80 Rs., according to quality and work. The price of the more ordinary ones is from 33 to 37 Rs.

The Silks, manufactured to the order of Davee Sahaee and Chumba Mull, have been greatly admired; and it may be stated, in witness of their claim to public support, in every branch of their business, that they hold Certificates of Honorable mention, Silver medals without end from Paris, London, Lahore, Jubbulpore and Agra, and one of the three gold medals awarded by the Punjab Exhibition of 1864, in proof of the superior excellence of the items they exhibited.

They are prepared to receive orders from Officers Commanding Regiments, European or Native, Artillery, Cavalry, or Infantry, for Silk Sashes, Kummerbunds, Pugrees, &c. but require samples, as a guide, in most instances, as patterns vary so much.

Note.—Messrs. Davee Sahaee and Chumba Mull, General Agents, take the opportunity of stating that with the view of saving all unpleasant references, their prices are fixed, and that they will on no account, abate anything on the same, whether the orders they may be favored with are large or small.

Those who are good enough to favor them with orders will be pleased to furnish their full address.

A Detailed List of goods, with approximate prices, will appear in the next Issue of this paper.
DAVEE SAHAEE & CHUMBA MULL.
Shawl Dealers and Agents
Umritsur, 1st October 1867.

A. ALLAN,
TAILOR AND ROBE MAKER,
STAFF, MILITARY, AND NAVAL UNIFORMS.
17, Apollo Street, Bombay.

A. ALLAN has the pleasure to announce the fresh arrival of NEW STOCK, and from the superior quality of texture and design, he begs to assert that they cannot be surpassed, and at a reduction of prices which will guarantee a SPEEDY SALE.

A. ALLAN makes no pretentions of competing with Native Derzies or Borahs, but he is prepared to supply the demands of his Constituents with good fitting Garments at a lower rate than any House in Bombay.

Superfine West of England Black Cloth for Dress or Frock Coats, which for quality cannot be equalled in Bombay.

A splendid assortment of fancy Silk Mixed Coating.
Do. Do. Trousering.
Black, Blue Oxford, and fancy Doeskins.
West of England Tweeds, of every description.
A variety of Scotch Tweeds and fancy Angolas.
Black and White Moire Antique for Vestings.
White and Coloured Diamond Quilting do.
The new Regulation Patrol Jacket for Staff, Artillery, and Infantry.
Gold and Silver Collar Ornaments.
The new Regulation Staff Corps Belts.

HOSIERY.

New Pattern English made Shirts and Collars.
A choice selection of Silk Scarfs and Neckties from Re. 1
White Silk Elastic and Fancy Braces, from Re. 1.
Sleeping Suits made to order from Rs. 16.
Flannel Shirts do. do. do. Rs. 6.
Cotton Gingham and Silk Umbrellas, 8, 10, 12, and 16 Ribbed.
Best White Kid Gloves, and White Dress Ties.

PARIS EXHIBITION BLACK SILK HATS.

The Paris Hats are the best quality and newest style.
Soft Brown and Spotted French Hats.
Ellwood's Air Chamber Hats and Bombay Staff Corp Helmet.
Drab Felt Hats, Helmets.

SOLID LEATHER OVERLAND TRUNKS.

New Pattern Scotch Mauds and Balmoral Bonnets.
Railway Wrapper, Travelling Caps & Coupling Straps.
ALLAN'S CYCLONIANS WATERPROOF SUITS,
Made expressly to resist the severest weather; warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.
For Waterproof Suits send size of Chest and Height.
Terms—Cash.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE,
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.
HEAL & SON
are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture' which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON and BRASS BEDSTEADS
suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS
The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,
of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,
BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
196, 197 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON. W.
*** Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.

NOTICES.

DOUBLE DESPATCH BOX.—This is a new and most useful description of DOUBLE DESPATCH BOX. It is manufactured of Metal throughout, is strongly brass bound, and is secured with Hobbs' Patent Lock.

The Lid contains a Compartment, fastened with lock and key, for the security of valuable papers, &c., requiring to be readily accessible.

The Superior Tray is divided into small divisions, and contains two spring Inks, and Ruler.

The Under Tray is divided for Writing Papers, Envelopes, &c., &c., and there is ample space underneath the Under Tray in which to deposit Documents, Deeds, &c., &c.

SOUNDY & Co. have just received a fresh consignment of the above Boxes, which for compactness and durability are strongly recommended. Rs. 50 each.

The above is fully illustrated in our Catalogue for 1868. Free by post on application.
SOUNDY & Co.
Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay.

SOLID CABINETS FOR STATIONERY. Size.—Inches 15 by 15 by 10, fitted with divisions for foolscap, letter, and note paper, and for envelopes to match; pen box and Tray; date (or record) compartments, with Cards of size to fit. Book rest; porcelain slate; two spaces for Inks; secret drawer, and extra secret drawer; the whole enclosed in beautifully French Polished Mahogany or Oak, the slope being formed of two folding doors with patent lock and key. Rs. 50.

SOUNDY & Co. have a few of the above manufactured in exquisitely grained WALNUT WOOD, suitable for presentations. Rs. 70.

SOLID CABINET WITH SHELVING COMPARTMENTS, with drawer, and with a slope-desk for Writing. In Solid French Polished Mahogany. Rs. 60.

SOLID MAHOGANY OR OAK STATIONERY CABINET, with nine partitions for holding Paper and Envelopes, with Lock and Key, and with Drawer.

Size.—Height 9 Inches. Length 14 Inches. Width 7 Inches. Price Rs. 20.

Fully illustrated and described in our Catalogue for 1868. Free by post.
SOUNDY & Co., Wholesale Importers.
Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay.

SILVER KNIFE, FORK, SPOON and MUG, in handsome Morocco Case, lined with Velvet.

These Articles are of the most artistic and beautiful manufacture. From Rs. 60 per set.

The patterns are all of the very best designs, and of the highest finish.
Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

ICE! ICE! ICE!
The newly improved Patent Domestic
FREEZING APPARATUS.
PURE ICE,
Produced by means of
HEAT AND WATER.

The only expense beyond the first cost being that of the Wood Charcoal, amounting to Half an Anna for each operation.

The Patentees have introduced such improvements in the solidity of the Apparatus, that it may now be pronounced *perfect in every respect.* The Boiler is now made in solid galvanised Iron, and for all practical purposes is indestructible.

The mere artificial production of Ice has long since been accomplished, but the manufacture of it in a pure, tasteless, and totally untainted state, through a medium which places it within the reach of all, and enables every body to be his own Ice Supplier, has only just been attained by means of the
PATENT DOMESTIC FREEZING APPARATUS.

Any eulogy of this perfect and very remarkable invention would be useless; the leading scientific men of the day have expressed their unqualified admiration of it, and the inventor has been rewarded with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, and with numerous medals wherever the apparatus has been exhibited.

It would be equally superfluous to dilate upon its utility, as it bears its own recommendation.

NET CASH PRICE.

An Apparatus to make about four pounds and a half of pure Ice at a time, including Stove and Chimney, &c., a Wrapper, two Thermometers, a reserve being considered advisable in case of careless handling, packed in two cases, of which one measures about 2 ft. 9 in. in length, 2 ft. 6 in. in width, and 9 in. in depth; the other, 2 ft. in length, 1 ft. 3 in. in width, and 1 ft. 2 in. in depth:—

The two cases together weighing 2 Maunds, deliverable in Bombay, Rs. 275.

A smaller size, to make about 2½ lbs. of Ice, Rs. 175.

The Apparatus is imported by
SOUNDY & Co., Bombay,
Wholesale General Importers,
7 & 8, Rampart Row, & 4, Forbes Street.

THEODORE SYDNEY COST is requested to communicate with his Family in England, as they are anxious to hear of his welfare. If this should meet the eye of any friend who has seen or heard anything of the aforesaid T. S. C., would they kindly write to his brother, PERCY W. COST, 65A, Baker Street, Portman-square, London.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs respectfully to inform his Patrons and the Public that he has received per Overland Mail a trial shipment of the undermentioned Specialities, which is now exposed for sale at his Rooms. In making this announcement he begs respectfully to tender his thanks to all who have hitherto favoured him with their confidence, with an assurance that nothing shall be wanting on his part to secure a continuance of their patronage:

HARRIS'S JUSTLY CELEBRATED HARNESS COMPOSITION, Polishing Paste, Plate Steel and Urn Powders. HARRIS'S FURNITURE POLISH. This useful and excellent article preserves and beautifies mahogany, stained wood, and all furniture that require polish, and retain its beauty for a considerable length of time, by only an occasional rub with a soft dry cloth or brush. HARRIS'S WATERPROOF JAPAN FOR ENAMELLED LEATHER. This preparation is adapted for beautifying and preserving enamelled and patent leather, coach and cab heads, gig aprons, portmanteaus, hunting, shooting &c. boots and shoes; also, all other kinds of leather exposed to wet, to which it imparts (without the labour of brushing) a brilliant jet polish, waterproof, clean and durable. HARRIS'S HARNESS LIQUID. This inestimable composition without labour (as it requires no brushing) produces a brilliant jet black, affords peculiar nourishment to the leather, and is perfectly free from any unpleasant smell. HARRIS'S MILITARY AND NAVAL EXQUISITE BRILLIANT CHEMICAL PASTE, for finely polishing brass, white metal goods, &c., &c. HARRIS'S LADIES' BLACKING, for beautifying with ease and expedition Ladies' black, real, kid, Spanish, and Cordovan boots and shoes. HARRIS'S BLACK DYE. This preparation completely renovates the appearance of carriage heads, gig aprons, harness, or any other kind of leather work where surface of the same is worn brown; and prevents, by being occasionally used, the leather becoming so. HARRIS'S WATERPROOF HARNESS POLISH. HARRIS'S LUSTRE SHOE BLACKING AND PASTE.

Just landed ex "Nelson."

A batch of Children's double and single-seated Perambulators, with Hoods. They are neatly and tastefully lined and painted, much superior in finish to the last shipment.

In soliciting the patronage of Constituents up-country, H. R. Baxter begs to inform them that every exertion shall be used on his part to execute Orders promptly and economically.
HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.
No. 26 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a HOUSE in Meadow Street No. 6. Apply at the FORT CHAPEL.

TO BE LET, till the end of the Monsoons, a well furnished BUNGALOW, standing close to the Sea in one of the best positions on the west side of Malabar Hill. Possession on the 27th inst. Apply to "T. C. G.," *Bombay Gazette*.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, a large airy BUNGALOW, with another small one attached, with Outhouses, Cookrooms, Stables, &c., &c., and a large Compound around it, No. 6, called Belmont, situate at Bhandarwada Hill, Mazagon, suitable for two or three Families to live in, formerly in the occupation of Mr. THOMAS ORMISTON, and now lying vacant. Apply to the Executors of the late RUNSORDASS CANJEE, House No. 67, Mody Khana, Fort.

TO LET, a newly-built HOUSE, having splendid sea view, situated at Small Colaba, near Messrs. Remington & Co.'s Cotton Press. Apply to MANOCKJEE NOWROJEE MAISTREE at the Premises.

TO BE LET, a cool and commodious HOUSE, with STABLES and GODOWNS, situated in Rampart Row, lately vacated by the P. and O. Company. Apply to EDULJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Bombay Green.

SUITABLE FOR OFFICES AND RESIDENCE.—TO LET, from the 1st June next, the FIRST FLOOR, 24 Rampart Row, at present occupied by Messrs. H. CLASON Co. For particulars as to Rent, &c., apply either personally or by letter to Mr. W. COLCLOUGH, General Manager, Treacher & Co., Limited, Byculla.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, (in Liquidation):—

House No. 1, lately occupied by J. P. Green, Esquire, Barrister. Rent Rs. 350 per month. With immediate possession.

House No. 5, at present occupied by Captain Stretton. Rent Rs. 125 per month. Possession on 1st proximo.
JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators.
JAMES RANKEN, }
Elphinstone Circle, 12th May 1868.

N. B. House No. 5 is furnished, and the present tenant is willing to dispose of the Furniture to an incoming tenant at a valuation.

TO LET.—ROOMS IN GRANT BUILDINGS.—The two houses in Forbes Street, next to Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

The house No. 6, Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort. Stabling near the Elphinstone Circle.—Apply to REMINGTON and Co., Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

BROKERS' HALL, TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

THE market opened with a considerable demand for United Victorias, which rose from 1,100 to 1,135 and close firm at that rate; Elphinstones declined from 730 to 720; Back Bays from 515 to 500; Mazagons close at 735. Government Securities—Fours 92½; Fives 108¼; Fives and a half 113. Market firm.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr sh.		
3,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal ..	1780½ per sh.
1,045,000	500	500	.....	Bank of Bombay..	85 per share
1,000,000	500	375	.....	Ditto Ditto New..	9 per ct pm.
1,000,000	250	150	.....	Bombay Pres. Bank.	102 per share
2,000,0 0	200	200	.....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 per share
2,000,000	100	100	.....	Brokers Banking Company ...	68 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank ..	3 per share
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	185 per share
800,000	200	25	13½	China Bank ..	5 per share
700,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China..	270 p ct prem.
1,000,000	250	250	12	Comptoird' Escompted' Paris ..	Nominal.
1,000,000	200	500	9	Delhi and London..	No quot.
500,000	500	200	.....	Indian Peninsular London & China Bk.	18½ per share
3,750,000	200	1,000	9	Madras Bank ..	63 per cent
1,000,000	250	125	8 p. ct	National Bank of India	123 ex di
500,000	250	250	12	Oriental Bank ..	435 per share
	100	200	.....	Royal Bank of India	83 per share
	200	250	.....	Guzerat Bank ...	65 nominal.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	76 per share
1,200,000	400	130	.....	Financial Asso. of India and China.	69 per share

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000,000	10,000	5,200	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	500 per share
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	30 p s	Elphinstone Land Co..	720 per share
1,080,000	1,000	400	....	New Do.	145 per share
2,000,000	10,000	4,100	.....	Frere Land Co. ...	145 per share
100,000	5,000	4,100	.....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co...	735 per share
....	2,000	1,300	25 p s	Port Canning ..	340
2,180,000	3,000	3,000	.....	Colaba Land Co ...	1,135

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500	....	Bombay Ship Co ..	2,100 pr share
260,000	2,500	2,500	26	B. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co ...	430 per share
300,000	5,000	3,500	....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co	2,375 per share
160,000	4,000	2,500	.....	Prince of W. Ship Co	1,600 per share
150,000	500	500	.....	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co ..	120 per share
	3,000	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited ...	100 per share

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks.. ...	6 months' sight.	1s. 11 15/16d. to 2s. 0d.
Do. Credits.. ..	6 Do. do....	2s. 0 ⅛d. to s. 0¼d.
Do. Documents..	6 Do. do....	2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0½d.
Calcutta	At sight ..	98¾
Do.	30 days' sight..	98½
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	98
China...	60 days' sight...	210

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities	.. ..	6 per c e
Mercantile Bills..	... ..	8 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s „ „ 1835-36	}	91½
„ „ „ „ 1842-43	}	
„ „ „ „ 1854-55	}	
Five per cent Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57	..	108¼
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-54	..	112½
Five and half per cent.	... ..	113
Municipal 16 per cent. Loan...	.. ..	111½

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities ..	.. ..	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	... ..	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each ..	Rs. 10-8
Bank of England Notes	„ 10-4
Spanish Dollars ...	„ 225
Carolas ..	„ 290
Mexican Dollars ..	„ 220
German Crowns ...	„ 210
Five-Franc Pieces..	„ 223
Bar Silver ..	„ 108-8
Gold Leaf ..	„ 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	„ 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 26TH MAY.

		Per Candy.
Dhollera .. } Bhownuggur }	Old	215 to 218
Dharwar Sawginned..	...	220 to 225
Oomrawuttee } Akote.. }	New	240 to 245
Broach...	..	250 to 258
Dhollera.. } Bhownuggur }	..	255 to 257
Verravul..	...	225 to 230
Vingorla..	..	238 to 240
Dharwar Sawginned	..	252 to 255

Ready Sales ... ... 1,500 Candies.
For delivery ... ... 2,100 „
Market firm.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL, MAY 21.

Government Securities.—The market was quiet, and only insignificant transactions reported at the following rates:—4 per cents. in sums of Rs. 10,000 and under, at Rs. 7-5 and 7-4 discount, and 5 per cents of 1856-57 at Rs. 8-10 and 8-12 premium.

Bank of Bengal shares sold at Rs. 1,778½.

One lot of 100 shares, and several smaller lots of National Bank shares changed hands at Rs. 129 per share.

Another batch of People's Bank shares sold to-day at Rs. 32.

5 shares in the Bonded Warehouse Association were purchased at Rs. 505 each, inclusive of dividend.

A sale of 30 shares in the Landing and Shipping Co. took place at Rs. 45 each; later in the day there were buyers without being able to find sellers under Rs. 48.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares were enquired after, and higher prices paid; a parcel of 10 shares of Rs. 1,300 each was bought at Rs. 345, and another large lot obtained the same rate. Some shares of Rs. 1,200 paid-up sold at Rs. 240, the buyer paying the overdue call with interest.

A sale of 55 Upper Assam Tea Co.'s shares at Rs. 51 each was reported.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 26.

Kennedy, Colonel, R. E., on duty, from Mahableshwur.
Birnie, Surgeon, 12th Regiment, on sick leave, from Mahableshwur.
Gosset, Captain, 2nd Queen's, on leave, from Hydrabad, Sind.
Studdy, Captain, 20th Hussars, on leave, from ——
Hallahan, Assistant Surgeon, R. A., on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Pinkerton, Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Hobson, Lieutenant, Transport Train, on duty, from Persia.
Bean, Lieutenant, 6th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Green, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 26.

Dickson, Captain, 2nd Queen's, on sick certificate, to England.
Smith, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to Hydrabad.
Pile, Vet. Surgeon. R. A., on leave, to England.
Barton, Lieutenant Colonel, R. A., on duty, to Poona.
Fullerton, Captain, Staff Corps. on duty, to Belgaum.
Green, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—26TH MAY.

PORT.	COTTON.	SEED.
To London...	£2 11s. 0d.	£1 10s. 0d.
„ Liverpool...	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.	£0 15s. 0d.
By Overland Route ..	....	£7 0s. 0d. to £7 10
To China ...	Rs. 6 to 8 per bale.	....
„ Mauritius ...	Rs. 1½ per bag.	....

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
May 26	Kurrachee (s).....	Lang	P. Gulf via Kurrachee, May 9.
	Orissa (s)	Hibbit	Calcutta, April 16.
	Duke of Newcastle	Arey	London, Sept. 25.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
May 23	Rangoon (s)	Rennoldson...	Aden and Suez.
	Hera	Bucholder ...	Hongkong.
	John Stewart ...	Nacoda	Calcutta.
	Bolingbroke	Morton	Liverpool.
	Helen Wallace ..	Stanton	Falmouth.
	John & Mary ...	Geary	Hongkong.
	London	Minto	Rangoon.

The ship *Queen of the West*, Wilkins, to Havre, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer *China*, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer *Kurrachee*, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS, having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom. Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Bombay Gazette Press, 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RAIN GAUGES.

Cash. Rs. 13 as. 8 — Credit. Rs. 15 as. 0

TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED.
Bombay and Poona.

WANTED, a large pair of HORSES, either Australian or Arab, free from vice, perfectly sound, and well broken in harness. Apply at the Office of Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co., No. 4 Forbes Street.

MUSIC! MUSIC!!—Just received, NEW MUSIC, comprising BALLADS, DUETS, SONGS, &c., &c. J. NEUBERG.
No. 6 Hummum Street, Fort.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Now landing, ex Brig *Sea Nymph*, from Port Natal, the finest Cargo of LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, and CARRIAGE HORSES ever landed in Bombay. For further particulars apply to DADDY SUNTOOK, near Sonapoor Lane, where they are now on view FOR SALE.

NOTICE.—The Ship "DUKE OF NEWCASTLE," Captain G. B. AREY, from London via Colombo, (where she put in as a port of distress,) having arrived, Consignees of Goods by her are hereby notified that Delivery Orders will be granted immediately on their producing at the Office of the undersigned their Bills of Lading, signing the Average Bond, declaring the values of their respective Consignments, and paying a deposit on the same. J. A. SHEPHERD, Agent.
Bombay, No. 7 Apollo Street, Sassoon Buildings, 26th May 1868.

KURRACHEE PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Kurrachee Press Company (Limited) will be held at the Office of the Company, McLeod Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd June, at 2 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of confirming the Resolution passed at the Extraordinary Meeting held on the 6th May altering the Articles of the Company as follows, viz.:—

Clause 14.—To add to the Clause as it now exists by inserting after the words "Now being carried on by the said Kurrachee Press Company," in the fifth line, the words, "And to lease the Premises, Machinery, Plant, &c., of any other Press Company."

Clause 15.—To cancel this Clause and in lieu thereof to substitute the following:—"The Company shall be managed by three Directors."

FLEMING & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
McLeod Road, Kurrachee, 6th May 1868.

MESSRS. HEERALALL & Co.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GHOGAREE MOHULLA.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd June, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and risk of the Mortgagors, OOMEEABAEE, wife of Memon Sheerif Woomer, and MEMON AHMED DADA,—all that piece or parcel of LAND or Government GROUND, together with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses erected, built, and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, at the New Town, within the Sub-district of Bholeshwur, containing by admeasurement 173 1-9 square yards, be the same more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 46 and 47, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 56 and 57, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the Ghogaree Mohulla or Paedhownee Street, on or towards the west by the sweepers' passage, on or towards the north by the house of Burjorjee Rustomjee, and on or towards the south by the house of Ghandee Dawood Durwaish. Further particulars may be learnt at the Office of Messrs. HEERALALL & Co., 6 Rampart Row, Fort.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.—The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on TUESDAY, June the 2nd, at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

CHINA MAIL.—The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 29th May, at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 10 A.M.

Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

DESPATCH OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

	Date of Departure.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
OVERLAND MAIL, ...	June 2nd.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Mauritius	„	„	„
China Mail	May 29th.	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Ceylon..	„	„	„
Penang ..	„	„	„
Singapore..	„	„	„
Hongkong..	„	„	„
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES..	June 12th.	„	„
Cape of Good Hope	„	„	„
Natal...	„	„	„
Reunion ..	„	„	„
St. Helena	„	„	„
Muscat ...	4th & 17th.	Noon.	Non.
Persian Gulf..	„	„	„
Bussorah ..	„	„	„
Bagdad ..	„	„	„
Malabar Coast & Calcutta..	1st & 15th.	„	„
Kurrachee ...	12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.		

OVERLAND MAILS.

THE dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1868 are at present fixed as follows, China and Australia:—

Tuesday....June	2	Tuesday....Sept.	15
„ .... „	9	„ .... „	22
„ .... „	16	„ .... „	29
„ .... „	23	„ ....October	6
„ .... „	30	„ .... „	13
„ ....July	7	„ .... „	20
„ .... „	14	Saturday.... „	31
„ .... „	21	„ ....Nov.	7
„ .... „	24	„ .... „	14
„ ....August	4	„ .... „	21
„ .... „	11	„ .... „	28
„ .... „	18	„ ....Dec.	5
„ .... „	25	„ .... „	12
Tuesday....Sept.	1	„ .... „	19
„ .... „	8	„ .... „	26

CHINA MAILS.

May	29	September	18
June	12	October	2
„	26	„	16
July	10	„	30
„	24	November	13
August	7	„	27
„	21	December	11
September	4	„	25

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

June	12	October	2
July	10	„	30
August	7	November	27
September	4	December	25

Mauritius and Cape of Good Hope Mails are forwarded with Australian Mails to Galle.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE.

The Hon. ALEX. BROWN, *Chairman*.
JOHN CONNON, Esq., *Deputy Chairman*.

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D. MACPHERSON, }

The School will be re-opened on the 8th of June.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1868.

ONE would have hardly credited a statesman of Sir Bartle Frere's calibre, with a readiness to talk cant with reference to this country, merely with a view to pleasing an amiable society of philanthropists. And yet, if his remarks at the late meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, be not regarded from a very favourable point of view, they cannot well escape the condemnation of being cant. We say "merely with a view of pleasing an amiable society of philanthropists," were those remarks uttered, because it does not seem to us possible that, with the intimate knowledge of this country, which the late Governor of Bombay possesses, he really would have uttered them, had he spoken after cool reflection. In a large concourse of people, mentally driving towards the same point, it is almost as difficult to avoid a participation with the movement, as it is physically, under the like circumstances. The sanguine unanimity of the worthy, if less well informed, people around him, doubtless had its contagious effects upon Sir Bartle Frere; and, in a temporary fit of enthusiasm, drew from him the statement alluded to in the *Bombay Gazette* of Saturday. A "Unity of Faith," said he, was the one indispensable condition towards ensuring the permanence of British rule in India. As a specimen of the childish conventionalities which are extracted, or rather say, enticed from practical men, at these kind of meetings, this proposition of Sir Bartle Frere's might take a high rank. He must have known that, what he was saying was wildly exaggerative; or, that if it were not, he alluded to a period (i. e. when that indispensable condition could be obtained), so indefinitely remote, as to render the assertion about as consoling to timid Anglo-Indians, as it would have been to a foot-sore soldier in the Abyssinian passes, to have told him that, as soon as zebras could be reduced to domesticity, one should be caught, tamed, trained, saddled and bridled, and sent to his relief. If our rule in India is to be wanting in its sole element of permanence, until such time as its one hundred and seventy millions of people, are united to us by a "Unity of Faith," then surely shall we have the spectacle of an institution enduring for an indefinite period, despite the absence of the one thing needful to maintain that endurance. If our rule be assured *till then*, it appears to us that we have a tolerably long lease of rule to look forward to, before our rule, as a permanent matter, begins. So that, if the assertion be silly, it is at least consoling.

The remark, too, curiously exemplified another singular fallacy, which exists among these estimable pioneer Christians. We mean the fallacy of crediting the conversion to Christianity of a heathen people, with the power of working moral changes, and producing moral results, which, in the very metropolis of Protestant Christianity, do not exist. What Sir Bartle Frere meant, or rather, we might say, what Sir Bartle Frere's audience naturally understood him to mean, was this, that when India had been thoroughly won over to Christianity, it would be so united in faith, and, by that faith, so knit in love, to its British rulers, that the chief strength of our rule would be the earnest desire of our Asiatic fellow Christians and subjects, that we *should* rule them. In other words, that the natives of India would be filled with Gospel precepts; and, either on the strength of the command to love one another, or of that which bids us to love them who persecute us, would be induced, out of sheer piety, to submit to our domination. This would of course imply that, when converted to our faith, our Indian fellow-subjects would become far better Christians than their teachers. For, even philanthropists must admit, that in Christian countries of old standing, the profession of Christianity does not always, or, as a general matter, ever imply, that Christians cannot hate; do not feel the influence of ambition; nor experience occasional impulses to cut their rulers' throats. Everybody present that night in St. James' Hall, could not have failed to have admitted, if asked, that the Northern States of America are the abode of a very earnest type of Evangelical Christianity; yet, somehow, the inhabitants of the Southern constituents of the Union, although themselves professedly Christian, and although of kindred blood and language, did their best, even unto strife of no ordinary sternness, to sever their connection with the North. How does Sir Bartle Frere get over the apparent failure of his recipe in this instance? What the speaker might have intended to say, was probably this: That the intellectual morality of the Christian faith in its purity, carries with it a freedom from bigotry, deceitfulness, superstition, and international, animosities; and that, until we have by Christianity (the only means towards that end) eradicated these principles from the minds of the Indian peoples, we are always exposed to the risk of having them arrayed against us. The question is, whether the attainment of such a very high standard of Christianity, is not a prize for *both* sides to struggle after, since the results, as above indicated, are not at all times apparent, even in the select Christian specimens, who, in May, do congregate in the London Halls. And Sir Bartle, too, failed apparently to see that his proposition was tantamount to a vindication of any measures upon the part of the British Government towards India, which could be twisted into a relationship towards this end, or, indeed, on the part of any Government, towards any dependency. Both Sir Bartle, and his audience doubtless, were of those who hold that Protestantism is by a long way superior to Roman Catholicism. Why not then recommend the Imperial Government to suspend all Irish reforms of a worldly nature, and devote its sole energies towards the conversion of the Irish Catholics to a communion with English Protestantism? If, by this means, happiness and unity with English sentiments could be secured for Ireland, it would be as well to try the experiment on a large scale, and not as now, leave it to the fanatical efforts of an obscure society to bring about; efforts, which, so far at any rate, have proved anything but successful. And it would be as well to remember also, that, judging from present experience, which Dr. MacLeod's brief tour, if it do nothing else, will doubtless have enabled him to confirm, the progress made in India, by evangelizers of different persuasions, has numerically, at any rate, been altogether in favour of the Roman Catholics; and we do not see that there would be much room for the belief, that a papistical Hindostan would reverence the rule of puritanical England very much more deeply than does a Mussulman and heathen Hindostan. Christianity's warmest devotees can hardly venture to deny it a certain share of bigotry in its composition, or rather in its practice. And we take it, that a freedom from the hatred of religious bigotry, *was* the great advantage which Sir Bartle implied would result from a conversion of India. No doubt a Christianised population of India would be more free from certain peculiarities of Orientalism, than is a heathen population. It might rise to a clearer conception of the advantages of honesty, and straightforwardness; it might be less given to lying, and be purer in its domestic relations. But then we suppose no one ever went the length of asserting that, either a tendency to subtlety, or a looseness of morality, or the restrictions of caste in the Hindoos, are an element of danger to British domination.

The "loose feathery" nature of Sir Bartle's remark was aptly paralleled by the illustrations which he moved up to its support. He instanced a case, reported by General Merewether, of a Chief in Abyssinia—probably meaning Wagshum Gobaze—sending his prime minister "to protect (?) the rear (?) of Sir Robert Napier's army—and to furnish (sell ?) him with supplies." This prime minister was a Christian, who had been educated in Bombay, at a Mission School,—although, what that circumstance had to do with the fact of his doing as he was bidden by his master, or how it relates to the point at issue, as put by Sir Bartle Frere, we entirely fail to comprehend. However, as a companion story, Sir Bartle will, on the next occasion, be now able to relate, that a certain Gallas being caught, with others, plundering the mules, and beating their drivers, was soundly beaten with a cat, wielded by a sailor of the Naval Brigade; after which punishment the culprit stood up, and nobly exclaimed:—"I am a Christian!" The story as it stands has quite as good a claim to be quoted in illustration of Sir Bartle's proposition as the one he told himself. The other instance alluded to, of the "operation of Christian principle throughout the most remote regions of the world," was contained in "a letter from Dr. Livingstone, whose faithful companions were rescued slaves, also brought up at the [Free] Church Missionary Institution at Bombay. One of them had refused a strong temptation offered him to desert the adventurous traveller, and to stop with the natives and teach them agriculture." It might occur to a sceptic, on hearing this particularly limp, and colourless illustration, that it is just possible that Dr. Livingstone outbid the natives, or that the "faithful companion" in question happened to foresee the strong probability of having his throat cut by his pressing friends, as soon as they had got him well beyond the reach of the Doctor's rifles. It might furthermore be remarked, that the rest of "these faithful companions" are not accounted for in the story. To advance such feeble, catchpenny stories, however true in their way, in support of the enormously important proposition he had previously laid down, only proves how very silly even eminent men can become, when they have got out of their particular groove.

WHEN the secret commission was appointed by Sir Seymour Fitzgerald to make some enquiry or enquiries, the nature of which is unknown, into the mis-application of the money designed for the erection of schools on the Esplanade, the indignation of the public was considerable. A hope was entertained, however, that both sides would be heard, and when evidence was taken under the seal of the profoundest mystery and in a hole-and-corner manner which deprived the public—who have the deepest interest in the mis-application of the funds—of the means of saying even a single word on their own behalf, men began to wonder that Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, trained to public life in England, and amid all the healthy influences of public opinion, should appoint a committee, the very names of whose members were concealed from the community, and the very scope of whose enquiries was kept an equally inviolable secret, to sit in darkness upon a question of supreme importance to the whole community of Bombay. Yet although the commission or committee or whatever it was, was appointed in darkness, sat in darkness, took evidence in darkness, and deliberated and reported in thick mystery, the public still hoped that the report of this nondescript body would be laid before them, through the usual Government channel—the editors' table—that they might see how far their interests had been compromised by its action. But the same indifference to public opinion seems to direct the policy of Government with reference to the report as with reference to the appointment and conduct of the commission. The mis-diversion of the school money is a purely public question, and the report therefore should be made known,—first, in order that the public may be informed of the result, and, secondly, that public opinion may be expressed regarding it,—if necessary. There is some room for suspicion and much room for dissatisfaction, at the apparent indisposition or inability of the trustees of the Cathedral to fulfil the public pledge they have given to refund the abstracted money. The community received that pledge in all confidence, believing in the honour of the gentlemen who made it; and not till mysterious Government enquiries began to be afoot did the public (no sign of the money being forthcoming) look with some misgiving on the pledge and ask when the trustees intended to redeem their obligation. The trustees have disdainfully taken no notice of the just enquiries of the community, as if the community were begging a boon at their hands instead of demanding a right. Their reputation is of course in their own keeping, but they would do well to ponder for a moment on what all high-minded men in the community are beginning to think and say of the manner in which they are redeeming their pawned honour. If the regard of honourable men is nothing either to Mr. Stewart, Mr. Bayley, or Mr. Crawford, there is not much more to say; but already society is beginning to take one of its revenges, and, "as good as the word of a lay trustee," is becoming one of the standing jokes of the community.

WE are not aware of the authority of the *Poona Observer* for saying, as it did yesterday, that "the monsoon burst at Galle on the 19th instant, so that it may be expected at Bombay about the 18th proximo." Our contemporary mentions that a telegram to that effect has been received, but we have not heard of it in Bombay, and our "weather report" in another column by no means bears out the assertion quoted above.

THE Superintendent of Marine at Madras, Mr. J. T. Franklin, is about to retire. He began his career in 1827 by joining the Royal Navy, and has been connected with the port of Madras for about 30 years. It was in 1858 that he became Superintendent of Marine. He is entitled to a pension of £500 per annum, and the Government of Madras in consideration of his services have expressed its readiness on his resigning office to recommend that a enhanced pension of £600 should be given him.

WE see it stated that the Government of India has called upon the Government of this Presidency for a return showing the average number of Presbyterian British-born servants of Government, both civil and military, and of their wives and children (separately), residing during the last five years at the military stations of Belgaum, Poona, Sholapoor, Ahmedabad, Ahmednuggur, Nusseerabad, Neemuch, Mhow, Deesa, Hydrabad (Sind) and Kurrachee. This step is said to be due to the influence of Dr. Macleod and Dr. Watson, who lately visited Bombay, and who appear to have been enjoining upon Government the necessity of paying greater attention to the spiritual wants of Presbyterians in this Presidency.

THE *Poona Observer* of yesterday has a few notes of gubernatorial doings at Mahableshwur. On Monday night His Excellency gave a large dinner party in commemoration of Her Majesty's birth-day, and it has been stated that he will give a ball and supper on the 29th instant. The Ranee of Sattara paid a State visit to His Excellency on the 22nd instant, accompanied by a host of retinue, elephants &c. She has with her a youth, whom she has adopted for the Raj. Further we learn that the Governor has been out shikaring, and returned to Mahableshwur on the 19th, after bagging several bears and some sambers. The house which is being built by His Excellency the Governor is progressing rapidly towards completion; and will form a great addition to the architecture on the Hill. It is said to be at once elegant and commodious in design, and when finished, and the grounds put in order, will afford a very charming residence.

THE most striking fact in the news from Afghanistan which we publish in another column, is that of the outbreak of a revolt against Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan in his recently acquired territory in southern Turkistan, at the instigation of Shere Ally Khan. This report shows clearly that Shere Ally Khan was under the belief that that powerful Sirdar (his own nephew, and nephew also of his rival Mahomed Azim Khan) intended to lend some assistance in opposing the progress of his forces. The Meer of Maimanah, bearing as he does no good-will to the Sirdar who has been seeking of late to be his sovereign, appears to have been the instrument in the hands of Shere Ally Khan in this matter, and to have been "directed" by him to raise a revolt for the purpose of expelling Abdool Rahman Khan from Maimanah or of taking him captive. In any case the plan would no doubt succeed as a means of giving the Sirdar sufficient to keep him engaged till the victorious troops of Shere Ally Khan should be able to reach Cabul. We find it stated elsewhere that the Sirdar has already suffered a defeat near Maimanah, for a correspondent of the *Englishman*, writing from Peshawur on the 12th instant, says—"Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan went to Maimanah to gather the dues from the head men of the district. The chiefs who were, however, in favour of Ameer Shere Ally, raised the people and opposed the Sirdar. An engagement ensued, in which the troops of Abdool Rahman Khan were repulsed, with a loss of nearly 1,000 killed and wounded, and 600 prisoners. The Sirdar retreated after the fight to Tukhta Pool." We have nothing fresh about the movements of Mahomed Yakoob Khan (Shere Ally Khan's son, and the General of his forces), but in regard to the Ameer at Cabul it is becoming still plainer that his case was almost a hopeless one. His great solicitude seems to have been to strengthen the fort of Balla Hissar, and other fortified positions, and to provision them. He had got no answer to his overtures for peace, but expressed a determination rather to die under the walls of Balla Hissar than to bend the knee to his rival. Desertions were still going on to the ran s of the enemy. It is difficult to believe the following, which occurs in the correspondence of our Calcutta contemporary:—"It is said that the English have spent large sums of money to put an end to the agreement between the Russians and the Cabool Chief."

IF our contemporary can only look at the Russians in Central Asia through the big end of his field-glass, and is determined to see nothing but a "skirmish" in what those who are better informed call "a great battle," we cannot of course expect to convince him that he is mistaken. Still it is possible that the news which has been coming in since he wrote the self-sufficient paragraph which appeared in his issue of yesterday may lead him to modify a little his views in regard to our special telegram. That news goes to show that a great movement was going on in Bokhara which was certain to result in some important military events. Our own correspondence relating to Central Asia, and published in another column, gives us some interesting items of intelligence in the form in which they had reached Cabul. A force of 10,000 Russians is reported to have left the fort of Churkh for the purpose of besieging the city of Samarkand and punishing those who at the instigation of the Shah of Bokhara had been discontented and troublesome. The news is quite consistent with the information we have been receiving for a considerable time from the same source. This, however, we are sure was only one of several movements; and the general feeling of the inhabitants of Central Asia may be taken as a pretty good index that one way or another great things were about to happen. "The belief," says our correspondent, "among the people of Turkistan Proper, is that the progress of the Russians in the present season will be great" and it is ominously added that "great bloodshed is expected." With such information before us it is easy to believe the reported victory of the Russians. But from other sources news to a similar effect has come to hand. We observe the following, dated May 2, in some news from Cabul published in the *Delhi Gazette* of the 23rd:—

The following news from Bokhara was received by certain merchants to-day:—"The king of Bokhara having summoned all merchants to an interview, spoke to them to the following affect:—'You know that for the last two years I have been doing all in my power to get our dispute with the Russians settled amicably, but to no purpose. I have expended all my treasure in defending myself against them. Supposing I am defeated in my efforts you will be plundered and deprived of your wealth. Would it not be better if you were to put certain portions of your wealth at my disposal to enable me to oppose the Russians. If I am victorious you will get back your money with interest, and if I am defeated you will share my fate.' The king concluded his address by saying that if they did not willingly comply with his wish, they would be compelled to do so." As the Cabool merchants also have much capital invested in Bokhara, great excitement was caused by the address made by the King, and kossids were disptched to their Agents in Bokhara with instructions.

This shows the course that the Shah of Bokhara was disposed to take and how he was determined to raise the sinews of war. Elsewhere we find that in the latter respect he met with some success, and it is also asserted that by proclaiming a *jehad*, or religious war, against the Roos, he gathered a large host of supporters. The *Englishman* of the 21st and 22nd has some interesting details in connection with this subject. The writer in his first budget seems disposed to think that the movements of the Russians indicated an approaching withdrawal from the central parts of Turkistan, a change of policy which he ascribes, curiously enough, to a protest received by the Czar from no less a personage than the Sultan of Turkey, who it is said claims suzerainty over Turkistan. It is not to be thought of for a moment that, situated as the Russians were according to all late accounts, they would give up the vantage ground they had gained in Bokhara, and least of all that they would do it at the bidding of the Sultan of Turkey. But the correspondent of the *Englishman* himself, in the latter part of his budget of news, evidently begins to think that the movements of the Russians had some other object. We append what he writes. He forwards his news, it will be seen, from Peshawur:—

May 7.—A report has been circulated amongst the Bankers of Peshawur that the Sultan of Turkey has written to the Czar of Russia to the following effect; that the country of Bokhara and, in fact, the whole of Turkistan has for generations belonged to Turkey, but that the Russians in their desire to possess the road to India through Turkistan, have attacked Khokand Samarkand, and Bokhara, and caused the people of those regions a great loss of life, and that the Russians had not ceased to press the advantages they had gained, until the Ameers of Bokhara and Khokand had entirely submitted to them. On their making full submission, they had been restored to their former position. In doing this the Russians had given much pleasure to the Sultan, but that the cantoning of Russian troops at Charjooe, Samarkand, Khojend and other places was an act of hostility to Turkey, and an insult to the Government which claimed the suzerainty over Turkistan. The Sultan went on to say that if the peace between the two countries was to be preserved, the Russians must withdraw their troops and retire within their own borders, and that if they desired to march on India they should take the Persian road through Meshed, whilst if China were their object, they might take the road through Khoten. These roads pass along the edges of Turkistan. It is said that the Russian Emperor gave this representation a favourable consideration, and that the troops at Samarkand, Yarkund and Charjooe were withdrawn, and were ordered to concentrate on Khojend, so that the hold of the Russians on Turkistan had been suddenly and entirely loosened.

13th May.—Fresh letters have come from Bokhara to the bankers of Peshawur affirming the truth of the report that the Russians had begun to retire, and that whilst some divisions had concentrated on Khojend, the rest had assembled in the neighbournood of Djizak. The remainder were in full retreat from Turkistan, when the Ameer of Bokhara was so foolish as to give orders to the Alooseas to enter on a *Jehad* and to fall upon the unbelievers wherever they could be found. The Ameer also called the bankers and merchants and informed them that unless they supplied the necessary funds he would seize and confiscate the whole of their property. This intimation was received with great sorrow and depression. It is wonderful what a want of wisdom possessed the Ameer, that when so great an evil had been lifted off from him he should of his own accord recall it. As soon as the Russians heard what was going on in Bokhara, they stopped their march. Each detachment halted where the news reached it, and then the stream began to set in again, and their Generals to re-occupy all the places from which they had just retired. The Ameer of Bokhara has done this in treachery. He is either attached to the Sultan, or else he is a slave to the Russians. It is evident the Ameer was not pleased at the retirement of the Russians because they helped him greatly. In fact in consequence of their countenance and support his commands were universally obeyed without question. Those Chiefs who had been in the habit of withstanding the Ameer's rule received instructions from the Russian Commander-in-Chief that if they did not prove obedient and faithful, the Russian troops would sweep them and their families away. The Meers of Khelat and Ashkhend had been for a long time in rebellion against the Ameer, but as soon they received intelligence of the intentions and wishes of the Russian General they sent in their submission, and suddenly became the Ameer's most loyal subjects. It is therefore evident that the retirement of the Russians could on no account be a source of gratification to the Ameer, and that he would do all in his power to cause or compass their return.

May 15.—A Synd has come in from Bokhara, who says, that for a space of five or six days the Russian troops had begun to return from all the places they held in the Khanate. But it was not certain whether they meant this as a positive evacuation of the country, or whether they were merely making some military movements. The Ameer of Bokhara, however, had issued a general summons for a *jehad*. This led to a great assembling of men. There were many thousands at Bokhara. Orders were also issued to the merchants to support all those who should embark in the *jehad*. These men, who are in fear for both their lives and property, have placed large sums at the disposal of the Ameer. Fresh recruits come into the city day by day in swarms. The Ameer, having evoked the demonstration does nothing but merely watches the gathering. The Russian troops have all in consequence received orders to stand fast in the positions they occupied, and to wait for further instructions. They are all awaiting orders. Should the Ameer be so infatuated as to array his levies against the Russians, they will as a matter of course be defeated. The Russians will not now leave the country as to do so would entail disgrace on their arms. The recent movements are said by some to have taken place according to the orders of the Russian Emperor, while others aver that it is all a trick on the part of the Ameer. Whoever may be right, one thing is certain, that it tends to the destruction of the country and its people.

THE *Englishman*:—The Bheels have lately given a great deal of trouble to Scindhia's officers in the neighbourhood of Amjherra. The Maharajah has, we understand, given orders for a detachment of troops to march against the marauders.

THE same:—The Government of India has called upon the several Residents and Political Agents to submit a return of the forts in their jurisdiction.

THE same:—The Government has ruled that subsistence allowance may be granted to foreign Chiefs and Sirdars whenever they take refuge in British territory. The allowances, however, are only to continue so long as they remain quiet and refrain from meddling with politics.

THE same:—However valuable may be the moral of the proverb "Better late than never," we think that it would have been far more creditable to Calcutta, had the movement for a congratulatory address to Her Majesty on the late escape of her son, taken place somewhat earlier. It is now a month since the news of the attempted assassination reached Calcutta. The loyalty of our citizens has had plenty of time to get to boiling point. The process, though slower than in other communities, has probably been surer, and under this impression we may express a hope that the Public Meeting called for next Tuesday at the Town Hall will be largely attended.

THE same:—The Hindoos of Kotah, we hear recently submitted a petition to the Suprem Government against the exactions of variou Mahomedan Chiefs, who were in the habit o collecting fees from all temples and *dhurmsalas* in their talooks. The Viceroy has condemned these practices, as harassing to the people, and calculated to provoke disturbances. Orders have been issued in the political department for their suppression.

THE same:—It is with great regret that we have to record the death of Mr. Robert Morrell, of Morrellgunge, Jessore, known as one of the greatest and best of English Zemindars in Bengal. His loss will be severely felt by his tenants, to whom he was ever a just and kind-hearted landlord, as well as by those who knew him as an accomplished gentleman and sincere friend. The Government of Bengal, during the troublesome times of 1857 and 1858, found him a zealous and efficient Honorary Magistrate, and publicly thanked him for the help he had given in collecting their revenue under most adverse circumstances. In bringing the large estate of Morrellgunge to its present cultivation, Mr. Robert Morrell was a striking example of what European enterprise and energy can do to overcome all difficulties of nature. From a vast jungle where the tiger and other beasts of prey reigned supreme, he made in a few years a populous and flourishing settlement of happy and contented ryots.

THE *Lahore Chronicle*:—We regret to hear that Mrs. Roberts, the widow of Mr. A. A. Roberts, is dangerously ill at Hyderabad.

THE same:—The hot weather has come down upon us in earnest, and this season's crop of law-suits promises to be quite as good as last year's. We understand that Mr. Harrison, the Acting Agent of the Punjab Railway, has commenced an action for damages against the *Mofussilite* for a libellous article which lately appeared in that paper. We also hear that Mr. Harrison, Dr. Leitner, and Mr. Lepel Griffin are about to sue the *Lucknow Times* for a defamatory article which appeared in the last issue of that journal. An action is also pending at the suit of the Punjab Railway against Captain Kingscote, the late "custodian of the Phugwarah Rukhs," in respect to matters connected with the recent "Railway Scandals."

THE *Indian Mirror*:—We learn that Babu Keshub Chunder Sen has been invited by the Viceroy to take up his residence at Simla during the present season, in one of those houses which His Excellency has expressly ordered to be built for respectable parties who may be invited or willing to sojourn with him. Babu Keshub Chunder Sen should feel himself honoured by the request so spontaneously made, and lose no time to comply with it. We cannot speak too highly of Sir John Lawrence's goodness and hospitality. If all Englishmen here were as polite and well-meaning, as the first English gentleman in India undoubtedly is, the present relation between Natives and Europeans would be reversed into one of everlasting friendship, mutual trust and co-operation.

THE *Sindian*:—Unless Sir Robert Napier or Sir Charles Staveley goes home, we are inclined to believe that Major General Malcolm will return to the command of the Sind Division.

IN a few years Russia, says the *Builder*, will have extended railway communication to the frontier of India. The line between Baltu and Odessa has been opened some time, and the section from Baltu to the Austrian territory is commenced, as also the line from the Black Sea to the Caspian is being pushed with vigour. The entire journey from Charing-cross to Bayerush, on the southern shore of the Caspian sea, will not exceed six days, including the passage of the Black sea. It is in contemplation to continue the line through Persia to the frontier of India. Upon this scheme some of the chief thinkers, chief workers, and chief engineers of Russia have been engaged for some years. The journey by this route from London to the Indian frontier will not exceed eight days. Is it not an insult to the genius and enterprise of Englishmen that Russia will be the first to drive a railway through this solitude, and leave it no longer a huge void on the earth's surface? The line will traverse many a gwam, and cross many a dried-up nullah, that has played its part in the world's history. The benefits which it will confer on the native population are incalculable; there the people will multiply, and religion and civilisation and commerce will be promoted. Beds of clay, granite, sandstone, schist, white kaskin, yellow, red, and other coloured ochres are to be found in abundance in many sections of the line; as also *kunkar*, or lime and gravel. Had our Government adopted a positive, instead of a negative, attitude towards the projectors of the Euphrates railway, Russia would never have contemplated a great rival and shorter line.

THE *Indian Daily News*:—We hear that Major Brown has been telegraphed to Calcutta to join his new appointment as second examiner in the Pay Department and to relieve Lieutenant Couper, who has been appointed as Deputy Paymaster at the Presidency.

THE same:—We hear that, on the recommendation of the Government of Bombay, the Government of India has sanctioned a revision of the salaries of the District School Masters in Bombay, according to the scale proposed by the Director of Public Instruction in that Presidency, and has also sanctioned the establishment of a school at Kolapore at a cost of about Rs. 6,000 a year.

THE same:—In reference to the notorious Port Canning Meeting of the first instant, we are informed that Mr. Weinholt has had a prominence given to him equally undesirable and undeserved. Mr. Weinholt was the gentleman to whom Mr. Smith gave his demonstrative challenge to put him out, under the impression that it was he (Mr. W.) who had cried "put him out;" whereas that gentleman denies that he did so call out, but that Mr. Ter Veen who stood beside him was the party to make the suggestion.

THE *Madras Times* has an article on a singular order, emanating from the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India, and at present in circulation in the Madras Presidency. The effect of the order appears to be that the Madras Native Army in receiving musketry instruction is to use its muskets as rifles and to practice the art of taking sights. Our contemporary is not a little amused at the drollery of requiring the sepoys to do so with weapons that have no sights and which have not even the requisite range for the instruction which seems to be intended. "We believe," says the *Madras Times*, "that the range of a sepoy's musket is about 120 paces point blank. If it is fixed in a 'rest' and aimed at a target six feet high and two feet broad, its bullet may, or may not, hit it, as the case may be. Probably, it will strike somewhere; but there is a delicious uncertainty about its course, which we imagine must make an enemy a firm believer in destiny. An 'uninstructed' sepoy, however, can make comparatively excellent shooting with the familiar weapon, upon somewhat the same educated principles which induced a late celebrated sportsman, famous at the long bow, *to shake* his duck gun for the purpose of scattering his shot most effectually. For 'uninstructed' soldiers, indeed, there is perhaps no better weapon than 'Brown Bess,' since at a 300 yards range it is a matter of indifference whether the target is sighted or not. Perhaps, for *very* close shooting, it is advantageous not to aim at the mark at all, but this is a matter of taste, and also depends upon a thorough experience of the weapon, which is as uncertain as Mr. Disraeli. We shall watch with interest Sir William Mansfield's experiment with the 'Musco rifle' and trust that some of our military friends will supply us with details of its shooting under a new organization. 240 yards is, we believe, the extreme range for which it is to be sighted in the imagination, and we cannot but think that here, as elsewhere, imagination may play us strange pranks." Our contemporary, however, suspects that Sir William's policy has some ulterior designs. "Is it possible" (he asks) that the rifle instruction with the musket is simply the precursor to instruction with the *bona fide* weapon? If such is the case, and if the Indian Government has at last seen the necessity of arming expensive soldiers with efficient weapons, the public has much to thank Sir William for in his present commencement of a better state of affairs. There can be little doubt that 'the Snider' is the proper weapon for our native troops; as the most efficient rifle that we know of as well as the *safest* to place in their hands. Fortunately, we can place every confidence in the loyalty and good faith of our native troops, but even alarmists must grant that the Snider without its peculiar ammunition is a useless weapon in the hands of a native soldier. If His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is favourable to the introduction of the 'Snider' into this Army, it is excellent news for the Army and the public; but it must be confessed, that His Excellency appears to go a round-about way of indicating his intentions."

THE *Madras Times*:—On the 14th instant the Acting Collector of North Arcot communicated the following to the Board of Revenue:—"The Sheristedar of the Chendragherry talooka reports that there was an earthquake at Chendragherry at 3 A.M. on the 12th instant. He states that it lasted for two minutes, that he was apprehensive his house would fall down, and that he believes it passed from west to east."

THE same:—Interesting preparations are being made for duly observing the great solar eclipse of the 18th August. An Observatory is to be prepared at Bezwara for Major Tennant to take on to Guntoor; the Government Astronomer has been directed to send to the Superintending Engineer at once a copy of the Madras Observations containing a drawing and description of Captain Jacob's Equatorial Observatory, and the Superintendent of Marine has been requested to give directions to the Master Attendant at Bimlipatam to take measures for ensuring the safe landing and carriage of the instruments which Major Tennant will have with him. Of Major Tennant's special qualifications for the special duty in which he is now engaged in connection with the eclipse, we are not in a position to form any opinion: but this cannot be said of Mr. Norman Pogson, the eminent Government Astronomer of Madras, upon whose special province the gallant officer, by direction of the Secretary of State, seems to be trespassing. The Government do not make use of their Astronomer when his services are particularly in request by the whole world of science, but, satisfied that the office he holds is not indispensable, they tell him that when he vacates it, but not before, it will be abolished.

LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(*By Direct Overland Telegraph*.)

THE PURCHASE SYSTEM IN THE ARMY.

LONDON, 20TH MAY, NOON.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. G. O. Trevelyan introduced a motion for the abolition of the purchase system in the army, since it was impossible, he said, to ameliorate the condition of the British army whilst it existed.

Captain Vivian moved an amendment, abolishing the purchase system above the rank of Captain. Mr. Trevelyan's scheme would, he stated, cost £10,000,000.

General Peel said that, without defending the anomalies of the purshase system, he was opposed to the motion. Promotion by seniority would produce stagnation, while jealous suspicion and unfairness would be the result of promotion by selection.

Sir John Pakington admitted there were serious anomalies in the system, but stated that non-purchase officers benefitted more than any others under it. The present system of promotion from the ranks could not, he thought, be improved. The French system was a warning rather than an example, and although not prepared to adopt Mr. Childers' costly plan of retirement from the non-purchasse corps, Sir John said he hoped before the close of the session to introduce a plan which would be satisfactory to all parties.

On voting the amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. Adams, the American Minister, has presented his letters of recall.

LONDON, 21ST MAY.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was dull and declining.

Fair Dhollera 9⅞d.

The Bank of England Returns during the week ending 21st May show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes,	£10,500,000.
Bills discounted,	£19,375,000.
Cash,	£20,750,000.

The sum of £285,000 was paid into the Bank of England to-day.

LONDON, 22ND MAY, AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market is firmer.

Fair Dhollera 9⅞d.

The Manchester Market is dull.

7 lbs. Shirtings,	Bombay qualities,			9s. 4½d.
8¼lbs.	do.	do.	do.	11s. 3d.
40s. Twist		do.	do.	1s. 2⅜d.

The ship *Camperdown* has arrived from Bombay.

AFGHANISTAN.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

1st May.—Letters received this day from Turkistan state that Ameer Shere Ally Khan has written moorasilas to the Meer of Maimanah, directing the latter to raise a strong revolt against Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan and to expel him from the neighbourhood of his territory. The Ameer Shere Ally has offered ten thousand tillahs to the Maimanah Meer for this service, and if his object is realized, Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan will have to encounter another great difficulty in Turkistan, which will proceed from the revolt of the powerful Meer of Maimanah. The same letters intimated that the object of Ameer Shere Ally Khan in thus instigating the Chiefs of Turkistan is, that Abdool Rahman Khan being troubled in his own affairs may find it beyond his power to assist the Ameer Mahomed Azim Khan. Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan is still at Tukhta Pool. The Ameer this day despatched Sirdar Mahomed Omer Khan Reka to Kohistan to enlist hill men as troops. Also a sum of two and a half lakh of rupees collected from the Sirdars, merchants, and mahajuns of Cabul was made over by the Ameer to Sirdar Ahmud Khan, Governor, for distribution among the newly enlisted soldiers. The Sirdar expressed a belief to the Ameer that more money will be realized by merchants in future. No doubt, as summer has set in, more qaafilahs are expected at Cabul from Bokhara, coming *via* Turkistan and Balkh. In consequence more duties will be levied and more money realized.

2nd May.—News received at Cabul from Ghiznee to-day states that Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan, while himself at Khelat, has despatched General Faramooz Khan with Sirdar Mahomed Alum Khan, Heratie, at the head of eight detachments of infantry, six battalions of cavalry, two regiments of Uzbek sowars, and seventeen guns to Moker. These troops have been despatched to Moker preparatory to posting themselves at Nanee, where the advanced guard of Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan now encamps.

BOKHARA NEWS.

Letters received by Cabul merchants and mahajuns from Bokhara this week, state that as winter has duly drawn to a close, engagements between the Shah of Bokhara and the Russians have commenced again. The belief among the people of Turkistan Proper is, that the progress of the Russians in the present summer season will be great. Winter only kept parties from making any warlike movements of late, and as that obstacle no more presents itself to either party deadly operations have at once commenced. The Russian commander, with ten thousand fighting-men, has marched from the fort of Churkh with the object of laying siege to Samarkand and punishing all those discontents who showed hostility to them, influenced by the instigations of the Shah of Bokhara. The Russian General has now arrived at Tashkund and was busily engaged in his military aggrandizements. Great bloodshed is expected to take place.

AFGHANISTAN NEWS.—(*Continued*.)

3rd May.—A petition was received from Nazir Hyder Khan by the Ameer from Jellalabad submitting the following:—"You have of course heard of the escape of the Goosaee of Jellalabad to Peshawur, Nowroz Khan, son of Saadut Khan, who secretly effected the escape of that wealthy Hindoo, has now been desired by Sirdar Nasroollah Khan to advance the sum to him originally demanded from the Gooroo. If the latter makes some arrangements regarding the money, I shall lose no time in coming to Cabul with the money for you. Nothing can be expected from the merchants of Jellalabad, who have written their goomastas at Peshawur to discontinue sending their hoondies and money orders till they direct them to do so." The Ameer ordered Hafizjee to write a reply to Nazir Hyder Khan to the effect that should Nowroz Khan fail to procure the fifty thousand rupees demanded for either from merchants or himself, he should be put into chains and sent to Cabul immediately. While these maltreatments are going abroad in the possessions of Ameer Mahomed Azim Khan, the Ameer, as if hopeless of all things, is busily engaged at Cabul in strengthening the fort of Balla Hissar and in making his posts at Killah Mahmood and Killah Mahomed Khan as strong as possible. Levies from Kohistan are daily coming in, and a desperate attempt is being made to entertain as many more recruits as can possibly be collected. Five thousand maunds of grain, received from Koorum and Zurfut this day, were stored by the Kootwall Ghoolam Roza Khan into the fort of Balla Hissar as ordered by the Ameer Sahib.

4th May.—The Ameer Mahomed Azim Khan is now anxiously waiting the result of Shah Murdan Khan's message to Ameer Shere Ally Khan. He openly gave out in the durbar to-day that should Shere Ally Khan not accede to his proposal of peace and reconcilement, he should remember that he (Azim Khan) was not a man of the kind who would fall at his (Shere Ally Khan's) feet and implore his *pardon*. "I would die," said the Ameer Azim Khan, "under the walls of Balla Hissar fighting hand to hand with the enemy, but will never ask for pardon." Those present on the occasion flattered the Ameer on the irrefragability and might of his arguments, and added—"God will help him in his undertakings." The Ameer ordered a letter to be written to the address of Nazir Hyder Khan, stationed at Jellalabad, desiring the latter to write Khojah Mahomed Khan, Governor of Koonur, now a refugee at Peshawur, to come to Cabul and pay his respects to the Ameer. The Ameer also sent his autograph letter for Khojah Mahomed Khan, to be forwarded to him through Nazir Hyder Khan, and in which the Khojah was invited to attend the Court at Cabul when honours were promised to be done to him. The Ameer's object in calling Khojah Mahomed Khan to Cabul is to put him into confinement and squeeze money from him. The kossid, with these letters, has left Cabul for Jellalabad.

5th May.—Kossids, who arrived at Cabul from Jellalabad this day, state that Sirdar Nasroollah Khan has confiscated all the property and houses of the Hindoo Goosaee who lately effected his escape from the temple through the activity of Nowroz Khan, son of Saadut Khan. The Governor of Jellalabad has also confiscated the house of Nowroz Khan, and threatens that unless he procures the Gooroo he will be subjected to all sorts of ill-treatment from him. If Sirdar Nasroollah Khan does not release the confiscated property of the Gooroo, the whole Hindoo population, which much revered its living saint, would rise in arms against the Governor of Jellalabad. It was also reported to the Ameer Azim Khan this day by the Kootwall that the two sons of Khojah Mahomed Khan, late Governor of Koonur, had made their flight from Cabul last evening to join their father at Peshawur. Most of the Hindoos who took their refuge at Cabul from Candahar during the late disturbances in the latter city have now silently withdrawn from Cabul and returned to their native place with perfect contentment. Other Candaharee merchants, &c., who have been residing at Cabul for years are also now emigrating to Candahar

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to save themselves from the tyrannies of the Ameer Mahomed Azim Khan. The Pracha merchants sent letters this day to Peshawur prohibiting their agents against sending them any article of trade or commodity at Cabul till further directions, as both life and property were most unsafe now at Cabul.

6th May.—Information was received at Cabul from Jellalabad to-day to the effect that the Hindoo population of that city was on the point of raising a strong disturbance at Jellalabad on account of the confiscation of the property of their saint by the Governor when Sirdar Nasroollah Khan released the whole of the confiscated property of their religious leader and raised the guard of soldiers appointed by him on his house. Nowroz Khan is, however, still in confinement and will probably be put to death. According to the news received this day from Turkistan, fresh rebellions have been raised in that province against the authority of Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan through the incitement of Ameer Shere Ally Khan. That Ameer has secretly told Turkistanees not to give any revenue of the last three years to the Sirdar, but should a favourable opportunity meet them they are desired to seize the person of Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan and to bring him captive to his camp. A letter was written this day by the Ameer in autograph to Burkut Ally Khan, his vakeel at Tashkund, directing the latter to prolong his stay in the camp of the Russians, till he obtains a favourable reply from their General. Private letters of Burkut Ally, however, to his friends at Cabul, state that there was no chance whatever for his master to obtain the good-will of the Russians, as the latter have already entered into an arrangement with Shere Ally Khan.

7th May.—A number of the Burukzie tribe were seized and brought into the presence of the Ameer by Sirdar Ahmud Khan on the ground of their having communication with Ameer Shere Ally Khan. Seven men out of these were ordered to be put into confinement and the rest released. If the prisoners would pay two hundred rupees each, the Ameer has ordered them to be released too. The suspicion, however, is not groundless, as the whole of the Burukzie family at Cabul is no doubt in communication with Ameer Shere Ally Khan and is his sincere well-wisher. Letters from Sirdar Mahomed Surwur Khan in command at Ghiznee to the address of the Ameer Mahomed Azim Khan state that desertions in large numbers continue to be made from his camp. The soldiers join the side of Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan, who immediately enrolls their names as soon as they present themselves for service to him. Syed Roomee, the Tashkandian, now at Cabul, has promised to the Ameer Azim Khan that he will try his best to procure for him the Russian patronage. The Syed (who is said to exercise great influence over the Russians) in consequence receives every consideration from the Ameer Sahib.

PESHAWUR, 17TH MAY.

THE arrival of Khojah Mahomed Khan, Governor of Koonur, was reported in a previous letter. On the evening of the 13th instant his two sons, having effected their escape from Cabul, reached Peshawur with a few companions. They state that the passage to Jallalabad was most unsafe at Lallpoora.

The people of the Meankhyle tribe have petitioned the Government praying that a late order which prohibits all communications between English subjects and the Akhoond's territory may be cancelled. The application is grounded on the fact that the tribe had mercantile relations with Swat and Boonair and would suffer the loss of the property which still remains in the Akhoond's territory, and which, according to the provisions of the order, cannot be now removed,—all communication between the two countries having ceased entirely. The Salarzies have also been prohibited to come into the British territory.

GOOSIP FROM MYSORE.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

BANGALORE, 21ST MAY.

THE Government Farm at Madras appears to be in a bad way. Not long ago, at the Horticultural Show held at the Presidency, Bangalore proved the best competitor not only in English fruits and vegetables but even in the excessively common production of "Indian Corn." If the Madras Government Farm cannot beat Bangalore in this last named article, it is high time to give it up at the Presidency, and to establish it at this station, which is evidently the proper place for such an institution, climate being taken into consideration. A well ordered and carefully conducted farm in the neighbourhood of Bangalore might be made productive of much profit and advantage to the Madras Presidency at large, and such a farm with Government support should prove capable of distributing throughout the country improved breeds of cattle, sheep, pigs, and fowl, as well as seeds of various descriptions. Such a concern under good European management would, I feel convinced, not only handsomely pay its way, but in a very short time repay the original outlay of its establishment. The proper cultivation of the mulberry and the manufacture of silk might be judiciously added to such an establishment, as private individuals find their advantage in silk culture even under the difficulties that seem ever attendant upon private enterprise in this country.

That "old girl of the period," Miss Carpenter, has been criticising us Anglo-Indians severely, and it is really amusing to see how our countrymen in England will adopt an excellent spinster's "Whey and Negus" notions of India, and its concerns, in preference to the matured opinions of our best Politicals and Militaires. It is a disheartening reflection for the servants of the Government in this country, to feel assured, that they never can gain the ear of their countrymen at home. A travelling blue-stocking and an ambitious missionary can gain it at their will, and the English public snaps at such as if they were gaudy butterflies, but the hard-working exiles, the men who keep India together, are contemned as caterpillars not worth the gathering, and their dry facts are tossed aside for others exciting fictions. Your correspondent, and small blame to him, anticipates the worst results for India, from the heap of knowledge which the English public has gained of us in the past year—from literary Bagmen and Bagwomen.

In a former letter I informed you, as a jest, that the Bangalore Irishmen were about to present an address to Her Majesty on the matter of the Duke of Edinburgh's attempted assassination. At the time I little thought that the joke would become sober earnest in Madras, yet such is the case. Some excessively loyal people at the Presidency, who probably have not much to do this hot season, have assembled a meeting for the purpose, though the why and the wherefore of such an address is undiscoverable. What on earth have the Madrassees to do with the act of a Hiberno—Australian? Because Madrassees—one in a thousand—take sick certificate trips to the colonies, are they to assimilate themselves to the Walers? It will be odd if we don't hear of an address from the Andaman Islanders shortly.

The Madras boatmen are creating nervous excitement in Madras. The only wonder is that they have not created it long ago. These water fiends have it all their own way, and like the Irish layman "will terrify you the way, they will rowl you along" on the surf, if you don't bribe them. Nevertheless of late the powers conceded unto them, of pulling Her Majesty's lieges in peril of life and limb, is deemed not sufficient by the guild, but they must needs raise the price of our ice supply, by working in a manner that looks like play. An indignant correspondent of the *Madras Times* says, "When Captain Biden sat in Captain Dalrymple's (the Master Attendant's) chair it was quite an ordinary circumstance for a gentleman to walk into his office and complain of misconduct on the part of the boat's crew. Whereupon the old gentlemen would turn and say, "Veerasawmy, boat's crew No. 168, have them tied up and give them two dozen each." Dear old Christopher! He was the right man in the right place, and there can hardly be a mistake about it—whatever the boatman may think of the matter.

The bandstand at Bangalore is a delightful place of recreation, the dust excepted—visitors and residents who twice a week attend as punctually as a tax collector to listen to the music of the excellent band of H. M.'s 19th Regt. are much annoyed by the clouds of dust, which are also punctual. When gentlemen of dark complexion, whom I have heard designated as the "Ginger loque" canter their steeds with an eye to personal effect, round the Band-stand drive, the dust is scattered with an effect that makes even white people coloured. The cold water cure is the only remedy for this evil, and the roads, if not the Ethiopians, should be washed in order to suppress it.

The *Madras Athenæum*, in a leading article of the 20th instant, appears to hit the vexatious question of the field officer nuisance, as far as the Madras Presidency is concerned, upon the head with a slantingdicular blow. The article is an excellent one, although it only skims the surface of the profundity, and the writer makes a shrewd shot, when he states it his opinion that captains should obtain their proper appointments, viz., that of wing commandants in native regiments. In the much-abused reorganization of the Madras army, about which every one has something irrelevant to say, the pith of the matter lies in the fact that unforeseen circumstances have compelled the regiments to be officered by men not contemplated in their original and theoretical re-construction. Thus field officers hold captain's appointments, and subalterns again are ousted by captains, making the original an excellent theory of a modified irregular organization, a mockery, a delusion, and a snare. It seems probable, that if field officers commanded regiments, captains wings, and if subalterns held their proper appointments, all existing discontent must cease in a service whose appointments are at present anomalous. Nevertheless to raise the Indian army to a high standard of efficiency, it should be made a "pet" service even as the Indian Engineer Corps was in former days. If the Government, with a wise liberality, would dispose of superfluous field officers, upon a plan short of actual loss to the state—would quicken the promotion of the junior ranks of the Staff Corps, and maintain the original propositions of Lord Halifax in their integrity,—your correspondent conceives, that Potentate would not be so much abused as he is at present, for his interference in military matters.

All the effects and rollings tock of the late Indian Carrying Company were sold to-day at Bangalore by auction. The Company, with all its faults, will be sincerely regretted by those whose concerns had them at right angles to our lines of railway. As an epitaph on the above Company let me say, that

It might have been better, it might have been worse,
But had many a debtor, and many a curse,

It is said here that Colonel Barrow of Oude is likely to be the new President of Hydrabad, and that Mr. Bowring has refused the appointment. As Gossip of Bangalore, I give is to you for what it is worth.

The Madras Commander-in-Chief is also, I believe, expected here upon a tour of inspection, some time towards the end of the month, but his stay in Bangalore will be probably limited.

BOMBAY.

SOME of the native residents of Sattara have, we learn, started a branch of the Bombay Association at that station.

THE height of water in Vehar Lake on Saturday last was 48 feet 1 inch, being 11 inches greater than at the corresponding period last year.

IT was reported yesterday that the telegraph cable was right to Fao. The Turkish line was right to Constantinople; the Egyptian line was right, and the Persian line was right to Tabreez.

THE *Indu Prakash* states that the liquidator of the old Bank of Bombay has agreed to a compromise of the debt of Mr. Premabhoy Hemabhoy.

A MAN named Rama Gunnoo was knocked down by a horse on Monday last near the Baboola Tank. He was severely hurt and was sent to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

ON Monday night last about 11 o'clock a fire broke out among some bales of cotton at Colaba, but was soon put out by the exertions of the police.

WE have to announce the death of Mr. Culliandass Mohundass, a wealthy Hindoo merchant of this city. He died on Monday evening last at his residence at Gowalia.

MR. NANA MOROJEE and Mr. F. D. Chauntrell respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of acting Second Magistrate of Police, Bombay, on the 25th inst., after office hours.

THE Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court on Monday last sentenced one Abdool Rahiman Abdoola to a fortnight's imprisonment in the County Jail, for deserting from the merchant steam-ship *China*, he being an articled seaman of the ship.

A CORONER's inquest was held yesterday at the Bazaar Gate Street, touching the death of one Merwanjee Burjorjee. The jury found that the deceased had committed suicide by drowning himself in a well whilst in a state of temporary insanity induced by grief.

THE following additional passengers sailed yesterday, per P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Rangoon*, Captain Rennoldson, to Aden and Suez:—

For Southampton.—2nd class—Mr. W. Nesbitt, Mr. Thomas Rowland, Captain and Mrs. Jury and child, Mr. Thomas Charlton, and Mr. Pestonjee.
For Marseilles.—Mr. Napier Hay.
For Suez.—Mr. Chas. Tovey, Mr and Mrs. Brice and child, Captain Gosset, and Captain Studdy.
For Aden.—Mr. C. Nautin.

THE following passengers arrived yesterday per steamer *Kurrachee*, Captain Lang, from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee:—Lieut. Colonel Sir H. W. Green, Mrs. Maude, Captain Gossett, Captain Studdy, Lieut. Hobson, Mr. Tovey, Dr. Pinkerton, Mr. Garden, Mr. Rowland, Mr. Nesbit, 107 native troops of various regiments, and four Europeans.

MR. JONES, chief officer of the *Sir Herbert Maddock*, was drowned at Kotree on the 16th inst. by falling overboard from his vessel. The quarter master of the steamer jumped into the river to save him, but did not succeed. We have not heard whether the body of the deceased has been recovered or not. Mr. Jones leaves a wife and family to mourn his loss.—*Sind News.*

YESTERDAY, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. F. D. Chauntrell, a Parsee named Dinshaw Nusserwanjee, a compositor, was charged with committing mischief by fire, intending thereby to cause the destruction of a building which is used as a human dwelling. The charge was laid under section 436 of the Indian Penal Code. His Worship, on the application of Mr. Inspector Howard, who is in charge of the case, remanded the prisoner to jail till to-morrow (Thursday).

MAJOR GENERAL the Hon'ble Alex. Gordon, C. B., Commanding the Forces, paid a flying visit to Paunchgunny on the 22nd instant, for the purpose of examining the various sites there selected by Government for building for military purposes. He will proceed to Sattara, on the 7th proximo, on a tour of inspection; from thence he will proceed to Mander Deo to inspect the site selected for the location of the European troops. We understand that the Army Head Quarters, will be removed to Poona on the 8th proximo.—*Poona Observer, May* 25.

MAJOR CARNEGY, of the Bombay Staff Corps, who returned from leave from England, arrived here and assumed charge of the office of the Assistant Adjutant General P. D. A., yesterday from Captain Anderson, who has resumed charge of the office of Major of Brigade of Poona, and Captain Loch, who was acting Major of Brigade, has been appointed Commandant of the Sanatarium at Poorundhur in place of Major Macfarlane, who proceeds to England with the wing of H. M.'s 3rd Dragoon Guards.—*Id.*

YESTERDAY Dr. Hewlett held an inquest at the Kalbadevi Road, touching the death of John Loftus, a seaman on board the ship *Gatineau*. On Monday morning about 9 o'clock deceased came on shore, and in company with a shipmate went to a liquor shop, where they each drank two glasses of raw brandy. They then got into a buggy and drove into the Colbhat Lane, where one of them went into a shop, leaving the other the deceased) outside. On the afternoon of the same day the latter was observed lying in an insensible state in the porch of a house in the Kalbadevi Road. The Coroner recorded a verdict to the effect that the deceased died from apoplexy induced by excessive drinking.

ON Monday last a Hindoo lad, aged about nine years, named Luxamon Sonoo, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, with rashly, negligently, and without lawful excuse, placing a stone on the rail, and thereby doing an act likely to endanger the safety of persons travelling on the G. I. P. Railway. From the evidence of one Succaram Raghoba, it appeared that, he looked after the rails of the railway in his capacity of muccadum. On Saturday last, at 4-45 P.M., he was superintending some work on the railway at Parell, when he saw prisoner placing a piece of stone on the rail. The muccadum was then about six hundred feet away and he ran to the place to displace the stone. Just then a passenger train came on with full velocity and passed over the stone, breaking it, but without any injury to the train. He seized the lad, who was standing about one hundred feet from the stone, and took him to Mr. Inspector Smith. The boy admitted having placed the stone on the rail. His Worship, looking at the tender age of the boy, altered the charge to one of trespass, and sentenced him to receive three stripes, near the Parell station, where the offence was committed.

THE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY'S DINNER.—On Monday we intimated that the Bombay abstainers' society intended to celebrate Her Majesty's birthday by a dinner on that evening, in the house of the secretary, Mr. J. T. T. Brown, Baboola Tank Road. The dinner was held in a large hall in the building, which, together with the other parts of the house, was gaily decorated with tropical plants and flowers, the compound being illuminated with numerous lamps. By half-past seven a numerous company had assembled, and nearly two hundred sat down to dinner, which was graced by the presence of a number of the fair sex. A substantial dinner had been placed on the tables, to which ample justice having been done, a rather suggestive request to "fill your glasses" came from the Chairman, the Rev. Mr. E. Edwards. All was then bustle, servants and members of the Society who acted as stewards running actively about filling the glasses to the brim with sparkling simple *burruf-pawnee*. The glasses having been filled, the Chairman then called upon those present to do what he believed would be a novelty, to prove that they could drink enthusiastically, not in intoxicating drink, but in simple *burruf-pawnee*, the health of Her Majesty the Queen. This request was followed by loud applause, which having subsided the Chairman went on to say that with all her virtues and excellencies he did not think Her Majesty the Queen was a total abstainer from intoxicating drinks; but he hoped she would soon become one. (Applause.) Then the Governor General and Governors, Indian and Colonial, and thousands of the nobility and gentry, Judges and Magistrates, would follow the royal example, and then the cursed custom of drinking alcoholic liquors would soon die—that custom which (he said) produces so much individual, domestic, social, and national evil, destitution, pauperism, disease, insanity, mortality, and crime, damnation, and death. The toast was then drunk with great enthusiasm. Several other toasts followed—the "Army and Navy," the "President," the "Ladies," "the Press," &c. An instrumental band had been engaged for the occasion, which played whilst dinner was being served and in the intervals between the toasts. The enjoyment was also promoted by some pianoforte music and singing by young ladies; and one or two addresses—impressing upon those present the blessings of total abstinence from intoxicating liquors, and the fearful results of drunkenness—were delivered by members of the Society. The proceedings, which were of a congenial and somewhat lively nature, terminated about eleven o'clock, having proved that most of the speakers said they were anxious that night to prove (but which of course needed no proof, as nobody would think of denying it) that the toast of Her Majesty's health can be drunk in pure water.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Monday, May 25th.

Vingorla.—Weather fair; wind N. W.; thermometer 92.
Mangalore.—Weather fine; wind N. W.; thermometer 89·25; barometer 29·82.
Paumben.—Weather fine; wind N.; thermometer 88; barometer 29·90.
Galle—Weather cloudy; wind calm; thermometer 84.
Cannanore—Weather cloudy; wind N. W.; thermometer 83; barometer 29·975.
Cochin.—Weather fine; wind N. W.; thermometer 81; barometer 29·938.
Carwar—Weather cloudy; wind N. W.; thermometer 85¼; barometer 29·97.
Tuticorin.—Weather fair; wind easterly; thermometer 94.

Tuesday, May 26th.

Kolapore.—Weather fair; wind S. W.; thermometer 90.
Mangalore.—Weather fair; wind N. W.; thermometer 89; barometer 29·82.

A PERILOUS VOYAGE TO BOMBAY,

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Shipping Company's steamer *Orissa*, which arrived in Bombay Harbour yesterday from Calcutta, brought the ship *Duke of Newcastle* in tow from Colombo. Captain Arey, of the *Duke of Newcastle*, reports to the following effect:—I sailed from London on the 1st August with a general cargo for Bombay. We had a moderate passage till past the Cape of Good Hope, and nothing of note happened until the night of the 13th of January, in lat. 13° 30" S., long. 67° East, at 10 P. M. when fresh gales came on, and I called up all hands to shorten sail. I took in canvas as fast as possible (barometer going down fast) got the ship under bare poles and hove to on the starboard tack; wind S. S. E. At midnight wind had veered round to the S. W. and blew with great violence. At 2 A.M. our fore-top-gallant-mast went by the board. At 4 wind west, a tremendous sea boarded the ship, breaking in the after hatch house and hatches, knocking in bulkhead of the poop deck, filling forward cabin full of water, breaking in staterooms, and making a complete wreck of forward cabin. The chief and second mates lost all their nautical instruments and clothes. Water got into the after cabin, breaking in after cabin store room, spoiling all provisions, all my charts, and a great quantity of clothing; and all the flags belonging to the ship were carried away. Everything possible was done to secure the after-hatch; we hauled sails over blankets, and a heavy tapestry carpet belonging to after-cabin, but all was of no use; the heavy seas breaking them in as fast as we could get them over. The men were washed several times under spars, and received some severe cuts and bruises. The ship filling full of water fast, it seemed that we were all doomed to be drowned. At 7-10 A.M. the hurricane was at its height, wind N. W., and in one terrific gust all three of our topmasts went by the board taking main and mizen mast-head with all sails and rigging attached. It being daylight we got some planks over and a new sail, and nailed all down secure; then got the men lashed to the pumps and pumped for life. About 9 the hurricane had abated considerably, the carpenter got into the 'tween-decks and sounded the well, and found 7½ feet water in the ship. After describing the state of the water in the vessel and the efforts made in pumping and throwing overboard the cargo, the captain states the signalling of a vessel on the 21st. The ship came under his stern and he explained the state of matters to the captain—that he could keep the ship with four hours pumping per day—who said he did not think they were in actual distress and could not let him have any men though he would give any other possible assistance. "I asked," continues the report by the captain, "if he could let me have a chart or give me his longtitude. He said he could and asked if I had a boat to put out—which he knew very well I had not, for he could see they were all stoven in. He had one boat in the cranes, and one light boat on his poop that could have been put in the water in five minutes. I answered that my boats were all damaged. He then asked where we were steering for, and I said Mauritius. He never offered to put out a boat, but filled away on his ship and we parted company. The ship was the *Otago* from the Clyde for Bombay. At this time I was a cripple, having broken one of my toes and cut my foot badly in the hurricane. We were bound for the Mauritius, but the wind hauling ahead that afternoon we could get out of the hurricane regions by getting 200 miles north." After this another storm and waterspout was met, but on the 3rd February the ship was freed of water, jury masts were erected, and as the supply of water was short it was determined to make the first port. On the 20th March they spoke the ship *Amaranth*, from Singapore for Bombay, 32 days out, the captain (Captain Saubelrish) offered all in his power to assist them, but not having spare sails or spars he could do but little for them. He however sent some provisions and medicine, they having lost all their medicines in the hurricane, and offered to lay by them or do anything he could; and the crew of the *Duke of Newcastle* now take this opportunity of thanking Captain Saubelrish for his humane treatment. They arrived at Ceylon on the 26th March very thankful to anchor once more in a port of safety, making their passage in 181 days from London and 74 days after the hurricane.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE AND FORT GEORGE CRICKET MATCH.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I observe in the *Gazette* of the 22nd inst. a report of the Cricket Match played between the Elphinstone College and the Fort George Cricket Clubs, in which the latter eleven is represented to have gained the victory. This is incorrect. The simple facts of the case are these: the two last men of the Elphinstone College team were batting and had only 16 runs to make. An appeal was made to the umpire as to a run out, which was acceded in favour of the batsman. To this decision the Fort George players demurred, and left the field, claiming the victory. Every cricketer knows that the umpire's decision is *final*; were it not so, there would be no end of disputes, and umpires would be useless. I regret to say that this is not the only instance in which the Parsee players have met with unfair and discourteous treatment at the hands of their European opponents, whom they have been, however, fortunate enough to beat in every match they have played this season. This is much to be wondered at, as Englishmen should rather be glad to see their national game adopted by others than themselves, and if at last, "the old man is beaten by the boy," they should bear the defeat good-humouredly, and endeavour on the next occasion to retrieve their lost laurels.

A SPECTATOR.

Bombay, 26th May.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

RAJCOTE, 20TH MAY.

IN my last I mentioned that one of the Sheristedars employed in the Agency was about to be tried on a charge of having received bribes. This man, Amrutrai Myputrai, who was attached to the office of Political Assistant S. D. and Sheristedar, was placed before Major W. C. Parr, 1st Political Assistant (to whom the duty was especially deputed), on the 18th instant, and charged with having received a sum of Rs. 500 as gratification from one of the Bhatwa shareholders. After a careful, lengthened, and patient enquiry, which terminated this evening, Amrutrai was convicted of the charge, and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, in default, to suffer further imprisonment for six months. The Kamdar of the Bhatwa shareholders, one Amroodeen, who paid the bribe, was also tried as an an accomplice, convicted, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200, or, in default, to suffer three months' simple imprisonment. A detailed report of the proceedings will, without doubt, be interesting, I have therefore resolved to furnish you with it at an early date. In the meantime I may remark that the matter has created a great sensation among certain sections of the native community owing to the family connection and position of the prisoner, who, I may add, is a smart and intelligent young man, but unfortunately so morally depraved. This example will, I hope, serve as a terrible warning to all officials circumstanced as he was, and induce them to see that "honesty is the best policy." The credit of the discovery is due to Khan Bahadoor Syed Ulvee bin Abdoola, Officiating Superintendant of the Bhatwa States.

Lieut. Greenlaw of the 17th Regt. N. I. has been released from arrest with a reprimand. It is rumoured that the 17th goes to Baroda after the rains and that the 19th will return here.

Owing to Captain LeGeyt's return from leave, Captain Watson will take charge of the Western District, and Lieut. Hancock will act as the Political Agent's Personal Assistant, and be in charge of the Treasury and Station Magistracy.

DISTURBANCES NEAR ZANZIBAR.

(*Indian Daily News.*)

THE Mafiti, a savage tribe in Central Africa, have recently made a raid on Kilwa, near Zanzibar. Some of the banians left Kilwa in anticipation of the attack. The Belooch garrison of Kilwa, some forty strong, accompanied by two hundred armed slaves, (belonging to the banians) turned out to meet the raiders. They attacked the latter twice, but on the third occasion both the slaves and the Belooch soldiery were beaten back with serious loss. The number of killed and missing is said to vary between 40 and 400, though the losses of the enemy were reported to be very great.

The circumstances of this attack may derive additional interest from the fact that in 1860 Dr. Livingstone and Dr. Kirk met the outlying guards of the Mafiti, though they were unable to secure an interview with the Chief, Dr. Kirk reports that the dress and language of the tribe correspond with the natives of Natal. In the language of Nyassa, where the tribe is also known, the word Mafiti has the meaning of "sorcerers or witches;" in the island of Zanzibar it conveys the idea of "warriors." The Mafiti, Dr. Kirk informs us, are in the habit of despatching marauding parties to their borders for a double object,—to protect their own cattle, and to attack all others who possess flocks and herds. Dr. Kirk has himself been a witness of the destruction caused among other tribes by the depredations of the Mafiti.

The commerce of Kilwa, it is said, will be seriously affected by this incursion. The import trade which consists in cotton cloths, brass wire, and beads will be largely checked, if not altogether stopped. It will also prevent the slave caravans from reaching the coast from the Nyassa. As regards this last, the Mafiti raid is hardly a thing to be sorry for.

ADMISSION OF NATIVES TO HIGH GRADES OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

(*Pioneer.*)

IT might be worth while for Sir Stafford Northcote, before he has carried his superficial if not insincere deference to Professor Fawcett and his prompters to the point of irremediable action, to ask himself whether he intends, after having admitted aspiring natives to the higher posts of the Civil Service, to confine them there? Is he still to be narrow-minded, illiberal, oppressive, full of national arrogance and prejudice? Will he not admit natives to the highest ranks of the *army* likewise in India? If a native has confessedly the best right to govern a district in his own country, may he not command such a small matter as a regiment? If he may be a Commissioner, why should he not be a General of Division? The distinction is monstrous and absurd. Whatever there is of really adventurous, romantic, imaginative, or daring in the native character, points to military and political, rather than to mere cutcherry distinction. Where the want of a career is really felt is in the active and military classes of the people. The Bengali Baboo clamouring for employment in the Civil Service, is clamouring not for scope for his talents and energies, but for the pay and vanity of the thing. But there are daring spirits, and chivalrous feelings among the natives, and these pine for danger, for active and responsible command. Even the French rebuke our mingled bigotry and weakness on this point. They take care to admit no Arabs into the high posts of Civil Government in Algeria, but Arabs command two out of the great territorial divisions into which the sacred soil of France herself is parcelled out. As to the danger of giving natives high military command, of course there is danger. There may be mutinies, more or less general. But, then, the native will justly say—"If you are afraid, you should suppress all our aspirations for power of any kind in the bud. Nothing would be easier. Put down the native press, as the French would do to-morrow, and give the first young Parsee or Bengali who hints that he would like to be a sahib, to understand that he had much better keep his mouth shut. But if you go in for philanthropy and liberality, be consistent. After all, the harm a traitor or patriot could do in command of a brigade is a trifle to what he could do in high civil office. A Wahabee, for instance, as Commissioner of Patna in 1858 or 1864, would have given you something to do."

Seriously, there is not a single argument for admitting natives on equal terms to the Civil Service, which would not equally, and often more strongly, dictate their admission to the highest commands in the army too. There are objections to the latter course, no doubt; but take those objections one by one, and see if they do not all apply to the former policy likewise, and sometimes much more pointedly.

Our own opinion, then, is that a few, a very few, natives are at present fit and worthy for high Civil Service, and that such should be selected for it. But if so, we see no refuge from the further opinion, that a still greater number of natives might be trusted to do efficient and faithful service in high military command, and that they also should be honoured and trusted accordingly.

POSTAL PROGRESS IN INDIA.

(*Englishman.*)

NOTWITHSTANDING the complaints which we, in common with thousands of others in this country, are from time to time compelled to make of the Post Office, there can be little doubt of its ultimately becoming a source of considerable income. Even now, when the amount of official postage on letters carried during the year a great part of which should no doubt be paid for from private sources, is deducted from the total amount of receipts, there is only a deficit of Rs. 3,93,639-12-1, but if the official correspondence was included, there would be a surplus of income over expenditure of no less than Rs. 21,73,519-0-2. That this has been in a great measure brought about by the exertions of the late Director General, Mr. Riddell, we presume that few would deny, for this gentleman was connected with the Department from the year 1844 to 1867, and from 1854 to the time of his retirement held the office of Director General. To him therefore may justly be ascribed the organisation of the present Post Office in India, ably assisted, as he no doubt was, by many of his subordinates. One of Mr. Riddell's last acts before leaving India was to recommend an increase on a gradal scale of the salaries of the Delivery Peons, the present low rate of pay—6 8 per month—rendering it almost impossible to procure efficient and trustworthy men for that branch of the establishment. As it is to these men that the non-delivery of latters can, in almost nine cases out of ten, be traced, we trust that the Government will no longer hesitate to adopt the suggestions, as "the report on the Post Office for the year 1866-67," now before us states that they are disposed to view it in a favourable light. The difficulties which occasionally occur in the transmission of the mails on lines when they are carried by horses are, perhaps, greater than the public has any idea of, for we find that on the lines between Nagpore and Jubblepore, and Indore and Agra, during one month in the autumn of last year, in consequence of an epidemic no less than 921 horses died, for which the Government paid, as compensation to contractors, Rs. 30,758.

Considerable progress appears to have been made during the year in almost every branch of the department. Four hundred and eighty-eight new Post Offices and letter-boxes were opened. There was an increase of 931¼ miles in the length of the postal lines; the increase in the number of letters, papers, and parcels carried was 4,376,908, or 7·18 per cent. and the number of letters undisposed of has decreased. Still the number under this head is considerable, for no less than 1,611,940 letters were sent during the year to the dead letter office, whilst the number of mis-sent letters, papers, and parcels was 67,745. Of the number of letters sent to the dead letter office 37·65 per cent. were returned to the sender, a slight improvement on the previous year, but no return is given of how many of those mis-sent ever reached their proper destination. Owing to the reduction in the postage of letters exceeding one tola, the sale of postage stamps has but slightly increased. The district posts, since they have been placed under the control of the Post Office authorities, have improved considerably, but still the number of undelivered letters amaints t9 10-12 per cent. od the total sent for delivery by these offices. The public officially complained to the Post Office in 1,746 cases, of which 488 were found to be groundless, 655 were well-founded, and in 554 all enquiry was unsuccessful. With so many well-founded complaints, it is curious that only 87 Post Office officials were punished judicially or departmentally during the year, 62 of whom were convicted, and 25 punished by the Post Office authorities. An increase of strictness on the part of the Post Office towards its own officials in all well-founded cases of complaint should be insisted on, as in most cases the mistakes arise from carelessness which cannot be punished judicially. There are forty-three cases of mail highway robberies during the year, of which seventeen were in British and twenty-six in Foreign territory. The North-West Provinces contributed no less than nineteen of these mail robberies, and Bombay eleven. The total number of persons employed has been considerably decreased during the year, the numbers, as compared with 1865-66, being respectively 24,189 and 20,866, the decrease being in the road establishment. The Bullock Train and Military Dak Van Establishments have been worked at a trifling loss, the cause in the latter instance being the low privileged rates at which soldiers are allowed to travel. The passenger service by mail cart and parcel van has exactly covered its expenses. Considering the general stagnation of trade during the year under review, the returns of the Post Office may, on the whole, be considered as satisfactory.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

EXTRACTS FROM THE BLUE BOOK.

(*Continued from yesterday's Gazette.*)

MINUTES BY MEMBERS OF THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT ON THE PROPOSED AMALGAMATION.

MINUTE BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE W. N. MASSEY (dated 11th July, 1867)

The arrangements pending for the reconstruction of the Bank of Bombay, either on an independent basis or in connection with the Bank of Bengal, have raised the important question whether it is expedient to maintain the existing relations of the Government with the Presidency banks in the capacity of shareholder.

The Government is, I think, under an implied obligation to continue its connection as a shareholder in the Bank of Bengal during the term of the existing contract; but we should decline to subscribe for any portion of the capital of the New Bank of Bombay, whether it be reconstructed as an independent bank, or in union with the Bank of Bengal.

It must be admitted that the position of Government as a shareholder in a joint-stock bank is altogether anomalous, and it is for those who advocate the maintenance of such a relation to justify it on grounds of policy and convenience.

The profits of banking are not a legitimate source of revenue to the State, inasmuch as Government is wholly unfitted to conduct the business of a bank; but the Government which is a partner in a joint-stock bank cannot be a sleeping partner. It is specially represented at the Board of Management, and the presence of the Government nominees on the direction, is regarded by the general body of the shareholders and the customers of the bank, not only that its business will be properly conducted, but as an assurance of its stability. In fact, a bank so constituted is virtually a guaranteed bank, and thus the Government becomes responsible for the solvency of institutions, the transactions and interests of which are intimately involved in the fortunes of commerce. A bank with which the State is thus connected by partnership must always be in a condition to fulfil its engagements, for it is impossible to suppose that the Government could, under any circumstances, acquit itself of its responsibility by merely sacrificing the treasury balances, and falling back upon the position of of limited liability as a shareholder in a joint stock company.

And for what is this responsibilily incurred?

It is urged that both the European and Native community would desire to maintain the subsisting connection between the Government and the Presidency banks, that the shares of the bank are purchased with the same feeling of security as the purchase of Government stock, and that if the Government were to withdraw from partnership in these institutions, not only would the shares be depreciated, but a general belief would arise that, in the event of pressure, the treasury balances would be removed, and the banks left to their fate.

It may be conceded that the Indian public generally desire no change in the existing relations between the Government and the banks. The shareholders would, of course, be unwilling to lose the additional security which their property acquires by the partnership of the State, while an investment which offers the profits of a joint-stock company with a security nearly equal to that of the public funds, must always be desirable. In like manner, depositors, including the local banks, which keep their balances with the Presidency banks, would prefer having dealings with an institution virtually guaranteed by the State, than with an independent establishment. But are these reasons for pledging the credit of the State for the support of the banks? I venture to think not.

I admit, however, that the sudden severance by the Government of its proprietary connection with the banks would probably cause a fall in the value of the shares, from which they would not soon recover. The Government, therefore, would hardly be justified in exercising its rights like an ordinary shareholder. It is bound to recognise the fact that the property of the bank has acquired a special value by being, to the extent of one twelfth, public property; and if it be expedient that the State should be relieved of the responsibility which this property entails, the shareholders have a fair claim to expect ample notice before they are deprived of the security which they indirectly derive from their partnership with the State.

A bank which is entrusted with the custody of the Treasury balances should be established on an adequate basis of capital and credit wholly independent of the Government. A bank so constituted, with the State for its customer, should be in a position of unrivalled prestige and credit; but if it is still necessary for the safety of the revenue that the Government should associate itself in partnership with its banker, it would surely be far better to revert to the former practice of conducting the Treasury business in a separate department. Such an arrangement would be less convenient and more costly than banking, but, at least, it would be safe, and would keep the Government apart from engagements and liabilities with which, in my opinion, it should have no concern. I am far, however, from desiring to return to a system less suitable to the extensive transactions of the Government than the agency of the banks; but I would limit the relations of the Government with the Presidency banks strictly to that of customer and banker. I object to the State being a member of a joint-stock banking partnership, as a position anomalous and unseemly, fraught with danger and discredit; and, whatever might have been the case in former times, as now obsolete and unnecessary.

Since the above was written, I have seen Sir W. Mansfield's Minute, in which the opposite view of the question is presented. Great weight, I need hardly say, is due to his Excellency's opinions, concurred in, as they are, by the Governor General and all my colleagues; but after a careful consideration of this able paper, I cannot assent to its conclusions.

I venture to think that these conclusions are drawn from inadequate, and in some degree from incorrect premises. It is unnecessary to question, though I do not entirely agree with, all the allegations contained in the early part of the Minute referred to, from paragraph 4 to 11 inclusive; but I cannot admit the inference drawn in the succeeding paragraphs, namely, that the connection of partnership is necessary for the objects and duties committed by Government to the care of the Presidency banks. All that the Government can require from a bank which it employs for the transaction of its business, is an adequate capital, and a conformity to such rules in the conduct of its general business as the Government may think fit to prescribe.

Sir W. Mansfield points to the recent history of of the Bank of Bombay as showing the advantages of the connection which his Excellency desires to maintain. Advantages there undoubtedly were, but all these advantages were on the side of the creditors of the bank. It would be understating the case to say that the position of the Bank of Bombay was, and is, that of an insolvent whose liabilities are covered by a responsible guarantor. A guarantee would extend only to the debts of the partnership; but the Government, by the course which it pursued, went much further than this. In the summer of 1865 the bank was hard pressed; its shares fell below par; but no sooner was it announced that the bank was supported by the unlimited credit of the Government, than the depositors brought back the balances which they had withdrawn, and the shares rose to 60 premium. At that time the bank had absolutely lost half of its capital, and had two millions sterling of outstanding credits, which have since proved to be worthless. Thus, in consequence of the action of the Government, the public were induced to repose confidence in an establishment which was unworthy of confidence, and to give 160 *l.* for property which was not worth more than 25 *l.* But could the Government have refrained from interference? Could they have taken any other course than they did take? I think not. They were partners in the bank; they were directors of the bank. The difficulties (since ascertained to have been the ruin) of the bank, had been mainly caused by the culpable remissness of those Government directors. Sir W. Mansfield admits this to be the fact; but when his Excellency blames the Government directors he blames the Government itself, which must be responsible for the acts of its officers and nominees. The public, we are reminded, repose confidence in these institutions on account of their connection with the Government. Confidence so accepted must be repaid by security. The creditors of a joint-stock company in which the Government is a partner cannot be dismissed with a dividend. So much, I presume, will be conceded, although there is no legal liability in the Government beyond that which attaches to any other shareholder; but does this moral liability rest here? Why, in this very case of the Bank of Bombay, an officer of high rank and reputation has stood forth and deliberately asserted the claim of the shareholders to indemnity at the hands of the Government. I am far from admitting that such a claim can be sustained; but I do say it is unseemly and impolitic for the Government to place itself in such a position that a question of this kind can be raised.

Sir W. Mansfield then proceeds to excuse the anomalous relations of the Government with the banks, by the peculiar circumstances and usages of this country. If it can be made out that banking, like railways and irrigation works, requires the aid and superintendence of the State, I would give such aid, but not in the objectionable form in which it is now given. Railway and irrigation companies are aided by State guarantees, loans, and subventions, which involve liabilities of a character very different from those which partnership and management entail. A guarantee is a defined and limited responsibility; a loan is granted on terms and securities for repayment. A subvention is simply the contribution of the State to some undertaking or institution of public importance. Neither of these modes of aiding private enterprise engaged in undertakings in which the public interests are concerned, is peculiar to this country. Guarantees have been sometimes given by the British Government, as in the recent instance of the Red Sea Telegraph; a loan is the most ordinary form in which money is granted in England for public or quasi-public purposes. But in no case, so far as my knowledge goes, has the British Government mixed itself up by way of partnership and joint management with the fortunes of private companies. Why, then, must relations of this character, which even in India are exceptional, be maintained with banking companies? In the infancy of States' banks, as well as other institutions necessary for the organization of civil society, may stand in need of the immediate protection of the Government; but when a community has passed through the early stages of progress, as India has long since done, the more it is left free to pursue its own career, the better will it be for its growth in vigour and prosperity. Banking is merely an agency, by means of which the transactions of trade and commerce, as well as those of other classes not engaged in trade and commerce, are conveniently conducted; and it is the busines of those who employ such agency to take their own measures for ascertaining its credit and sufficiency. According to Sir W. Mansfield, "no large enterprise flourishes, it may be said none can exist, without the fostering care of the State." Applying this assertion to banking, with which alone we are at present concerned, is it borne out by facts? Are there no banks in India but guaranteed banks? I need only refer to the various chartered and joint-stock banking companies representing a vast mass of capital and credit, and regularly dividing large profits during a long series of years. Some of these establishments were involved in the ruin of last year, but it is a fact that the proportion of the Indian failures was less, both in number and amount, than that of the English banks. I will take the first on the list of Indian banks, the Agra and Masterman's, the shares of which, a twelve month ago, were at more than 100 per cent. premium. That bank was ruined by mismanagement almost as gross as that of the Government directors, which pulled down the Presidency bank of Bombay. But within the last few months the Agra bank has been reconstructed, and has already acquired so much credit that its shares are quoted 10 per cent. above par.

One word on the general question of credit as applied to Indian enterprise. It is said that it is an anomaly for the State to guarantee railway dividends, and to lend capital to private companies engaged in great public works. I have already shown that, so far as English precedents have any authority, there is nothing anomalous in such proceedings. The Government of India has recently made advances at the rate of two lakhs of Rupees monthly to the East India Irrigation Company, to enable them to push on their works in the famine stricken district of Orissa; and Sir W. Mansfield uses this fact in support of his argument "that whenever the objects are large, requiring extended credit, not only must that be aided and supplemented by the State, but the administration is also called on to assist in the management of the undertaking concerned." It is true that the East Indian Irrigation Company after having spent upwards of 700,000*l.* of its own capital, was stopped for want of funds. But was the East India Irrigation Company singular in this respect? Let me remind his Excellency that the guaranteed railway companies must have suspended their works had not the Government made advances to them to the extent of nearly three millions sterling. The truth is, that almost all enterprise, both in England and in India, has been brought to a standstill by the state of the money market, arising out of the panic of last year.

Sir W. Mansfield insists, moreover, that the Government is under an implied engagement to its fellow shareholders not to withdraw its capital from the Presidency banks. It is true that the shares in these banks have acquired a special value by the partnership of the State. But assuming—which, however I do not for a moment admit—that the Government has incurred a liability to the shareholders, how far does that liability extend? The highest claim that has been advanced on the part of the shareholders in the bank of Bombay, ruined as it has been by Government directors is, that the par value of their property shall be secured to them. But can a serious apprehension be entertained that the shares of the Bank of Bengal, which are now quoted at a premium of 85, will fall to par if it is announced that the Government will cease to be connected with it as a shareholder five years hence. I might go further, and ask, Will the value of the property be materially impaired by such a prospect? But be that as it may, I must protest against a doctrine which, if maintained, would preclude the Government from adopting any financial measures which might indirectly affect the market value of any investment to which the credit of the State was pledged.

I have no doubt that the presence of the ex-officio directors at the Board of management is useful to the Bank of Bengal; but it is too much to contend that this establishment would be in jeopardy if left to the ordinary management, which, as general rule, is found sufficient for the due conduct of banking business. A bank which has charge of the Treasury business must submit to such conditions as the Government may think fit to impose; and due provision being made for the observance of those conditions, no further interference with the ordinary affairs of the bank is necessary. It would, however, be premature to discuss the terms of a new agreement until the question of the future relations of the Government and banks is determined by the Secretary of State.

MINUTE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, (dated 12th July, 1867).

I AM strongly in favour of the Government of India retaining an interest in all the banks which are entrusted with the use of the cash balances of the State. I consider that there is much force in the arguments and facts which have been adduced by Sir William Mansfield.

2. British power in India, it must be admitted, is of a very anomalous, and, even to some extent, of a precarious character. We consist of a small body of Englishmen holding in subjection a vast country and an immense population, at a distance from the support of the mother country: measures, therefore, which may be unnecessary and anomalous in England, may only be a wise precaution in India.

3. In times of commotion and danger, we are peculiarly liable to misfortune, and even to disaster. We can look for comparatively little aid within the country, unless our position is strong and consolidated, and therefore such as may give a reasonable expectation of permanence. This is true, from whatever aspect we may look on public affairs, and especially true as regards our finances. It is of primary importance that they should rest on a firm and secure basis. Thus, for instance, our cash balances should be so placed as to be available at a moment's notice. Unless this is so, in critical times the administration of the country would come to a deadlock; our political system would be paralysed; we should retain no credit; no means of purchasing supplies and procuring carriage to the large extent necessary for service in the field—in a word, of moving armies.

4. English society is constantly changing in India men are here to-day and gone to-morrow. This is even, perhaps, more true of the mercantile community in the Presidential towns than of any other section of society. Englishmen who succeed in realising an independence do not continue long in India. On the contrary, they usually give up business and return to England. Even when they retain a direct interest in a business of any kind, they often arrange for it being carried on by agents and managers.

5. If this is a true description of the state of British society in India, and I believe that it is so to a great extent, it follows that there is no great conservative element in the country. There are very few men of large fortunes whose interests are identical with those of the Government. The greater part of the English community consists of men who are trying to realise a fortune as rapidly as may be practicable, and, therefore, whose objects are more or less of a speculative character. They do not, for instance, so much desire that the chief bank of the Presidency should be limited to a safe business, but rather that it should be carried on so as to afford abundant accommodation to those members of the mercantile community who may from time to time require its assistance, on easy terms.

6. Such being my view on this subject, I think it very desirable that the influence of the Government in these banks should be as strong as is consistent with the interests of the mercantile community. Anything which weakens this influence, will, in the long run, be calculated to entail disaster, not only on the public finances, but even on the concerns of the community generally. There will, every now and then, be a strong temptation to engage in business of a speculative character, and to employ the Government cash balances in a way which will not be desirable.

7. I believe, myself, that, if the votes of the present shareholders of any of these banks were taken to-morrow, the large majority would be recorded in favour of the Government continuing to maintain its present relation with that bank, or, in other words, to continue to hold shares in it. And that this would not arise simply from the belief that a severance of this connection would involve an immediate depreciation of their property, but from the conviction that Government interest in it conduced to its permanent safety and prosperity.

8. So long as the Government continue to hold a portion of the stock of these banks, they nominate three out of the nine directors, and have a potential voice in the rules which are laid down for the conduct of business. These directors, if able and trustworthy men, which by careful selection they may always be, will, from their own characters and the authority of Government, by which they would be backed, exercise a potent influence on its administration. On them a good secretary might securely rest for support. On any important question they could speak with all the authority which a knowledge of the views of the Government would confer.

9. Now all such influence and authority as that which I have endeavoured to describe would be lost by the secession of the State as a shareholder from the bank. There could then be no Government directors who could exercise a voice in the administration of the bank. They could simply look after the safety of the cash balances. Under such circumstances, they would virtually be the periodical auditors of the accounts. All the power to prevent mischief would have departed, and the only authority which would remain would be that of criticism. I may be wrong, but my impression is that the power of audit, under such circumstances, would be weak and insufficient. I do not think that an auditor could, in a moderate time, ascertain the real character of so vast and complicated a business as that of the Bank of Bengal, and that if he could do so, the Government could not readily find a man who would exercise his authority so wisely, so ably, and yet so resolutely, as to carry sufficient weight by his dictum. How many men, who are available for such duties, would have the courage to point out defects, which would lead the Government to withdraw their balances, knowing that such an act would entail ruin on the bank?

10. On the other hand, a body of Government directors sitting continually in the bank parlour, and being in constant personal communication with the mercantile directors, learns imperceptibly their character, and can form a correct estimate of the mode in which business is conducted. Thus they have a ready means of preventing mischief. For these reasons I am strongly in favour of the combination of authority and interest on the part of the Government in these banks. But if the connection of the State with these institutions is to be weakened at all, then I am an advocate for complete severance. In that case we should revert to the old system of a public treasury. This would in itself be an unpopular measure, and could only be carried out at the expiration of the present engagements with the banks of Madras and Bombay.

11. It may indeed be urged that the case of the Bombay Bank is one which directly leads to the opposite conclusion; and that it is neither safe nor creditable for the State to be connected with banking transactions. But I submit that the circumstances which have led to it's ruin resulted from the neglect of obvious and reasonable precautions at a time of unprecedented temptation; and that if care had been taken in the selection of the Government directors as well as in their supervision that bank would have surmounted all its difficulties, just as those of Bengal and Madras have done.

12. Moreover, as pointed out by Sir William Mansfield, as the case now stands, the Government have only lost the value of its shares, wholly or in part, whereas had the Government had no interest in the Bombay Bank its cash balances might have been involved also.

13. The Government by coming forward on two occasions to support the credit of the Bombay Bank gave it every chance of recovery, while it really did no harm to the depositors, whose money, whether it was left in the bank for the time or was at once withdrawn, was thus made equally secure.

14. May we not in trying to get rid of what is called an anomaly in the present instance, entail on the public interests in India the liability to evils of a very much greater magnitude. If the present system is suitable to the circumstances of India, is not this a sufficient argument for its maintenance?

15. It has been asserted that the Government of India, by holding shares in a bank, becomes morally, and even legally, answerable for all losses which occur from its mismanagement. But surely such a statement is altogether erroneous. I am sure that no shareholder ever purchased stock in one of these banks under such an impression, which is tantamount to believing that in prosperous times he would be entitled to enjoy large profits, and in those of disaster to be free from all the usual liabilities of banking transactions. Such a conclusion is manifestly absurd. What shareholders really did understand, and that for which they unwillingly paid a high premium was, that there existed an additional security in such a bank beyond all other institutions, the advantages of official care and influence, and the profits which the use of the cash balances of the State would afford, and no man had reasonable grounds to look for more. But to prevent future doubt and cavil, what can be more simple than, in re-adjusting the terms of Government connection with these banks, to describe the precise terms on which it shall stand?

16. In these remarks I am far from desiring to convey the idea that I do not think that any bank in India can flourish except those with which the Government are connected. We know that this is not the case. But a bank in which the Government have an interest has a basis and a support which no other banks can possess. In return for these advantages its general body of shareholders consent to a limitation of their business, which gives still further security. Thus these institutions are guarded in a double way. There can be little doubt that though many banks in India with which the Government had no connection have survived the difficulties of the past year, there was probably not one of them which was not rudely shaken if indeed it was not for a time in actual danger.

17. On the question of separate banks on the one hand, and a general bank for all India on the other hand and in particular on that of resuscitating the Bank of Bombay, are allowing an amalgamation with the Bank of Bengal, I am decidedly in favour of the former alternative on public grounds I see no such benefit either to the state or to the community in the other scheme as should induce the Government of India to support it.

18. I submit that it is not for the interest of the State that a great institution of the kind should grow up for all India, the interests of which may in time be opposed to those of the public, and whose influence at any rate may overshadow that of the Government itself. A bank of such a character would be very difficult to manage. Few men in India would be found equal to the task. And as regards the interests and convenience of the merchants of Bombay and Madras, surely it is only natural that they should prefer separate banks for those important centres of commerce. Is it not obvious that in the course of time jealousy and ill-feeling will arise if an amalgamated bank be decided on? Will the control of the directors of the Bank of Bengal over the branch bank in Bombay work so smoothly and effectively as that of a similar body controlling a separate institution for that city? Again, is it not safer for the Government of India to have the cash balances distributed in three banks, subject to the control of the local government in each case, rather than under the general supervision of the Government of India? It appears to me that all these questions ought to be answered in the affirmative.

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BANKS.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING) IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA.......... BOMBAY..........
MADRAS.............. KURRACHEE ...
AGRA .... LAHORE...........

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11¾ per Rupee
4 do. 1/11¾ „
3 do. 1/11 9/16 „
2 do. 1/11½ „
1 do. 1/11 7/16 „
On demand 1/11¾ „
On Scotland 1/11¾ „

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.
On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 25th May 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
The current rates of Exchange are:— per Rupee
On London at 6 months' sight .... 1s. 11¾d. do.
„ 4 do. .... 1s. 11 5/8d. do.
„ 3 do. .... 1s. 11 9/16d. do.
„ 2 do. .... 1s. 11½d. do.
„ 1 do. .... 1s. 11 7/16d. do.
„ demand .... 1s. 11 3/8d. do.
On Scotland do. .... } 1s. 11 5/16d. do.
On Ireland do. .... }
On Paris do. .... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11¾d do

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.
An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 22nd May 1868.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.

SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.

CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.

London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1868-9.
Thomas Alexander Mitchell, Esq., M. P., Chairman.
John Allan, Esq. | Thomas Lancaster, Esq.
James Fraser, Esq. | Wm. Macnaughton, Esq.
John Jones, Esq. | Joseph R. Morrison, Esq.
Manager.—G. U. Adam, Esq. *Secretary.*—J. C. Stewart, Esq.
London Bankers. {The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.
6 months' sight (on City Bank) at 1s. 11 1/2d. per Rupee.
4 do. at 1s. 11 5/16d. „
3 do. at 1s. 11 1/4d. „
2 do. at 1s. 11 3/16d. „
1 do. at 1s. 11⅛d. „
On Demand (Head Office) .... at 1s. 11d. „

INTEREST.
On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances, up to one lac of Rupees; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not, during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

And on fixed deposits as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

REMITTANCES.
The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest, or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent. Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 25th May, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—
On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 .... 1s. 11 1/2d. per Rupee
„ 4 do. .... 1s. 11⅜d. „
„ 3 do. .... 1s. 11 5/16d. „
„ 2 do. .... 1s. 11 1/4d. „
„ 1 do. .... 1s. 11 3/16d. „
On demand .... 1s. 11⅛d. „
On Scotland do. ... }
On Ireland do. ... }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 11 1/16d. „

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.
On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
12 months.. ... ... 6 per cent.
6 do. ... ... 5 „
3 do. ... ... 4 „

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 25th May 1868.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)
Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .... £928,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... £464,100.
RESERVE FUND .... £ 32,200.

Head Office—London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 28, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President, Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Calcutta Manager.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Bombay Manager.—J. WINDRAM, Esq.
London Manager.—A. F. HEWETT, Esq.
Madras.—Messrs. BINNY & Co., Agents.
Offices in London........................No. 20, King William Street.

London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
„ 6 „ „ 5 „
„ 12 „ „ 6 „

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 21st

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
WINE MERCHANTS.
Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815 and in Bombay in 1842.

REPRESENTATIVES.
In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Mauritius, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans, Bennos Ayres.

WE beg respectfully to solicit the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA. Our business in Europe has for the last FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being Shippers on the London and Bordeaux market, we claim to be in a position to meet the requirements of connoisseurs; superior to all competing Agencies in Bombay.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted; these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable Parsee Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our prices for *all* Sparkling Wines do NOT admit of allowance for Ullaged Bottles. We deliver original packed Cases, and cannot hold ourselves responsible for atmospheric and climatic influences.

CLARETS.
Shipped from our own Bordeaux House.

		per doz. Qts.	Pts.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Labelled & Branded		Rs. 30	Rs. 16½
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule,	do. ...	„ 25	„ 13
„ 2—Leoville, Blue capsule,	do. ...	„ 21	„ 11½
„ 3—Larose, Yellow capsule,	do. ...	„ 18	„ 10
„ 4—St. Julien, Green capsule,	do. ...	„ 16	„ 9½
„ 5—Medoc, Red capsule,	do. ...	„ 15	„ 8
„ 6—Medoc, White capsule,	do. ...	„ 13	„
Sauterne, Red capsule,	do. ...	„ 20	„

BURGUNDIES.
Very choice Wines.
Chambertin, Labelled and Branded............Rs. 32
Nuits, ditto .... „ 26
Macon, ditto .... „ 21

CHAMPAGNES.
THE FINEST THAT CAN BE SHIPPED.
Finest Dry Sparkling, Labelled & Branded, Rs. 36 Rs. 19
Fine Sparkling, ditto „ 31 „ 17
Good Sparkling, ditto „ 26 „ 14

GERMAN WINES.
Of our own Selection.
Nonpareil Hock and Moselle, Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded ....Rs. 36 Rs. 19
Muscatel do. and do., 1st quality, Silver foil .... „ 31 „ 17
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner .... „ 34 „ ...
„ Braunberger, do. .... „ 26 „ ...
Hock, „ Johannisberger .... „ 36 „ ...
„ „ Forster Traminer .... „ 34 „ ...
„ „ Rudesheimer, do. .... „ 26 „ ...
„ „ Hocheimer, do .... „ 23 „ ...

SHERRIES.
Specially selected for tropical consumption. Qts.
Amontillado, very choice and superior............Rs. 32
Oloroso—very old—in bottle .... „ 30
Amoroso, very choice, fine flavored, soft, pale......... „ 28
Sherry, No 1, Green seal, full bodied, gold color, dry. „ 22
do „ 1, Blue seal, pale and dry............ „ 22
do „ 1, Brown seal, very light gold and dry... „ 22
do „ 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry............ „ 15
do „ 3, White seal, a good Dinner Wine......... „ 15
Marsala, Virgin............ „ 38
Madeira, East India............ „ 38

PORTS.
Qts. Pts.
1st quality, Black seal—an invalid's Wine...Rs. 24 Rs. 13
and do Red seal—a good sound Wine.. „ 20 „ 11

SPIRITS.
These are protected by "BETTS" Patent Trade Mark Capsules.
Very Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 1. Black Capsule ....Rs. 32
Superior Pale Cognac, No. 2.—Yellow capsule... „ 28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3—White capsule .... „ 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality............ „ 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality .... „ 21
Whiskey, 1st quality, Irish............ „ 22
„ „ Scotch............ „ 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)............ „ 16

LIQUEURS.
The finest; Cheap imitations we do not ship.
Qts. Pts.
Curacoa, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White. Rs. 38 Rs. 20
Maraschino di Zara, best............ „ 38 „ 20
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen .... „ 30 „ 16
Orange Bitters (the best)......... ......per dozen „ 24 „

OUR TERMS for Cash payments, Credit, &c., are as follows:—5 per cent discount allowed off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase; Three months' Credit will be allowed to approved parties, without Discount; Interest will be charged at 10 per cent per annum beyond Three months; and at the expiration of Six months from purchase no further Credit will be allowed. MESSES, on comparing our quotations with their London Invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that their wants CAN BE SUPPLIED MORE ECONOMICALLY FROM OUR BOMBAY GODOWNS THAN FROM HOME, while our Stocks will afford as much choice for selection.

IN addition to our own exclusive business of WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, we have been entrusted with the AGENCIES for the following Goods, and we shall shortly invite the attention of Traders to samples:—

Iron Bar, Hoop, Sheets, Boiler Plates, and Rupee Bars, (Branded) also Welsh Iron, Galvanised and Corrugated Sheets.

Revolving Iron and Wood Shutters, Warehouse Lifts, Brass and Zinc Name Plates, &c.

Fire, Garden, and Conservatory Engines, Fire Escapes, Ladders, and Pumps.

Wholesale Preserved Provisions.

Leather Mill Bands for Engines, Hose Pipes, White Laces, Rope, Cord, Vulcanized Indian Rubber Mill Bands, Hose, Sheets and Washers.

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.

We are also empowered to receive Indents for Carriages of every description from the MANUFACTURERS by special appointment to HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES. and H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Further particulars and many illustrations of the above-named articles can be obtained and inspected at our offices in DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.,

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows.—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES
Champagne Cognac in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at Rs. 22 0 p. doz
Vieux „ Do. „ 18 0 „
Cognac „ Do. „ 16 „
RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

CLARET.
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, have on Sale a fresh quarterly Consignment of their usual excellent quality—

BREAKFAST WINES.
Cash on delivery. Credit.
Petit Medoc.........per doz. Rs. 11 0 Rs. 12 0
Medoc .... „ „ 14 0 „ 16 0
Medoc, Pints ...... „ „ 8 0 „ 9 0
Saint Jullien ...... „ „ 20 0 „ 22 0

SUPERIOR DINNER WINES.
Chateau Leoville ....Rs. 25 0 Rs. 28 0
Chateau Margaux .... „ 33 0 „ 36 0

To those who have drunk these Wines no recommendation will be needed, except that they are of the usual quality.

Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE, APPLY TO GADDUM & Co.
FROM KEYL & Co., BORDEAUX.
CLARET. {Medoc............quarts at Rs. 12 per dozen.
„ ....pints at „ 7½ „
St. Laurent ....quarts at „ 18 „
Chateau Beitasse „ at „ 25 „
BRANDY. {Cognac tres vieux......at „ 25 „
„ Champagne at „ 35 „
FROM C. S. KUPFERBERG MAYENCE.
SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOCK. {Schwarzberg ....quarts at Rs. 30 p. doz
„ ....pints at „ 16 „
Imperial ....quarts at „ 32 „
„ ....pints at „ 17 „
DiePerle des Rheins quarts at „ 35 „
Moselle .... „ at „ 24 „
„ ....pints at „ 13 „
Johannisberg ....quarts at „ 33 „
GADDUM & Co.

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper*, and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

DR. LAZARUS'S PREPARATIONS, &c.—Dr. E. J. LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA. Prepared by a newly discovered process, by which method only the whole of the valuable medicinal properties of the "Agathotes Chirayta" are retained in a high state of concentration and preservation.

Numberless trials have proved it to be the remedy for all Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Costiveness, Heart-burn, Flatulency, Dyspepsia, or General Debility, especially that arising from a long residence in India, or other warm climates. Bilious Headaches, Offensive Breath, Convalescence from Fevers and other Debilitating Diseases, Affections of the Spleen, Want of Appetite and General Vigour of the Frame; Diarrhœa, Jaundice, Blotches on the Skin, Pimples on the Face and other disorders arising from derangement of either the Liver, Gall, Bladder, or Biliary Ducts, have in the "Essence of Chiretta" their appropriate remedy.

Dr. E. J. LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF NEEM.—This prepartion is warranted to contain the whole of the Therapeutic properties of MELIA AZADIRACHTA, in a highly concentrated form, being a solution of the whole of the Alkaloids found in that Tree.

The Baids and Hukeems of Hindoostan have employed this valuable Drug for very many centuries in a variety of complaints, more especially in those diseases.

AFFECTING THE SKIN.
Such as HERPES, SCABIES, ECZEMA, SCURVY, RUPIA, &c. It is also a FEBRIFUGE and ANTI-PERIODIC.

Agents for the Bombay Presidency, TREACHER & Co., (LD

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"
Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.
DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS. Marine Street.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron, 22, and 24 gauge.
„ Ridging and Fittings.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Lead Pipes, Sheet Lead.
Zinc Sheets.
Ornamental Cast Iron Railing.
Steam Crane to lift 5 tons.
A highly finishsd 10 H. P. Horizontal Engine.
A highly finished 10 H. P. Portable Engine.
Boiler Tubes, 3¼ and 3¾ outside diameter.
Shortly expected a shipment of 20 gauge Galvanized Corrugated Iron.
Bombay, 26th March 1868.

TO BE SOLD, on account of Officers' Mess, H. M. 33rd Regiment—
2 Hogsheads Brandy, each 67½ gal-lons............Rs. 1,120 per Hogshead.
4 Quarter Casks Claret at Rs. 119½ per Qr. Cask.
25 Cases Claret (1st quality) „ 42 a dozen.
4 Cases Moselle, 3 doz. each... „ 40 a dozen.
5 Cases Hock, 3 dozen... ...... „ 34 a dozen.
For particulars apply to
EDULJEE N. COLABAWALLA.

FOR SALE—"GOD, THE CAUSE OF JOY." A SERMON preached in the Cathedral on Sunday the 3rd May, by the Rev. C. T. WILSON, acting Garrison Chaplain. Price 4 Annas. One Anna Postage to Out-stations.
CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE.—We have just received a large Consignment of CORRUGATED SHEET IRON for roof, MEAT-CUTTING MACHINE, and AMERICAN FLOUR. Apply to the undersigned.
HIPTOOLA ALLYBHOY & Co., No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort.
Bombay, 19th May 1868.

FOR SALE, at the undersigned—H. de Faulong's OLD COGNAC, 1829, at Rs. 50 per dozen, quarts.—Only a few Cases of this very best Brandy remains on hand.
H. & C. Balaresque's very good COGNAC, at Rs. 22 a dozen. H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE & Co.
Bombay, 21st May 1868.

HAM IN CANVAS by every Overland Steamer.
Cash on delivery. Credit.
Perlb. ... ...Rs. 1 2 Rs. 1 4

BACON by every Overland Steamer.
Cash on delivery. Credit.
By entire side, per lb. ... ...Rs. 1 0 Rs. 1 2
Do. on cut ... ... „ 1 2 „ 1 4

CHEESE by every Overland Steamer.
DOUBLE GLOSTER.
Cash on delivery. Credit.
By entire Cheese of 25 to 30 lbs...Rs. 1 0 Rs. 1 4
On cut ... ... „ 1 2 „ 1 4
Berkeley and Wilts, 7 to 10 lbs. „ 1 2 „ 1 2
Stilton, 8 to 12 lbs. ... ... „ 1 4 „ 1 6
Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, BARCLAY and PERKIN'S PORTER, bottled by J. W. BRIDGES & SONS, London, at Rs. 5 per dozen for Quarts: Rs. 3½ per dozen for Pints.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.
Bombay, 30th April 1868.

JUST ARRIVED, a best selection of highly finished CARPETS for IMMEDIATE SALE.—Messrs JEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SON'S of Bombay, have just received from Kurrachee a large Consignment of splendid selection of highly finished CARPETS and TROWSERING CLOTHS, under the special superintendence of a European Gentleman, ever exported for Bombay Market. For information apply No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c. &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.
April, 1868.

PICTURE FRAME MOULDINGS.—The Best and Cheapest House in the trade. 1½-inch doubl) OG Maple 18s. per dozen, 12 feet lengths; 2-inch ditto 24s., 2½-inch ditto 30s. Rosewood and Walnut same price.
GOOD MOULDINGS AND WELL POLISHED.
Gilt insides ½-inch 3s. 6d per dozen, 6 feet; ¾-inch ditto 5s. 1½-inch ditto 8s.
GILT FRAME MOULDINGS, 1-inch 10s. per dozen. ¾-inch ditto 15s.; 1½-inch ditto 20s., 6 feet. Large assortment of Chromo-Lithographs, 24 different subjects, 29 by 22, 7s. 6d. each.
Engravings of every description kept in stock; also some cheap Prints, 30 by 24, 9s. per dozen; Rings 2s per gross.
GEORGE REES, 57, Drnary Lane, London. Estab. 180

EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.
THE SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
Receive Consignments by
EVERY OVERLAND MAIL.

The purity and delicacy of this preparation have procured for it an ever increasing sale for the past TWENTY YEARS. As nutritious dietetic for invalids predisposed to biliary derangement, it is, of its kind, unequalled. IN INDIA, it is found particularly useful as a morning beverage, producing none of that nervous irritation, and periodical derangement of the stomach so commonly complained of by those whose "Chota hasri" is a cup of Tea or Coffee. At once palatable, refreshing, and nutritious, it combines in itself all the qualities most desirable in a beverage which, at so early an hour, may either increase or destroy the ability for proper performance of the business of the day.
In Canisters of 1 lb. or 2 lbs. each.
Cash on delivery. Credit.
At per lb. Rs. 1-4 Rs. 1-8.
☞ SOLE AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

A FIRST CLASS PIANOFORTE FOR SALE
The property of an Officer.

A nearly new solid mahogany semi-grand Pianoforte, 7 octaves, Patent Repeater Action, raised Top, Fritwork, metal Pin Block, Brass bound, Green Braize and cover by John Broadwood and Sons, London, with a packing case and spare stringe, tuning Forks Scale and tuning Key. Cost £120 to be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

Also,
A nearly new English-built four-seated light Open Carriage, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft.

The property of a Gentleman about to proceed to England.

A handsome English-built nearly new Mail Phaeton, with a very handsome and fast trotting Arab dark Bay horse, and a complete set of nearly new plated mounted harness.

The above to be seen on giving 2 hours' previous notice to the undersigned.

A Ditto Ditto Malvern Dog Cart with Lamps, by McNaught and Smith.

Just Landed.
A first-class small Miniature Brougham, with Lamps, Poles, and Shafts, by Edwin Casterton, Longacre; it was expressly built for the Exhibition.

The Property of a Gentlemen.
A nearly new English-built four-seated roomy Open Carriage, with Lamps and Poles.

A nearly new light Mail Phaeton, with moveable hind seat to make a Waggonette at pleasure, by Moss Builder, 98, Euston Road.

A nearly new Cab Buggy, on C. Springs, by James Henderson, Glasgow.

The property of a Gentleman.
A first-rate very handsome and nearly new full size Miniature Brougham, with circular Glasses on front, lamps and pole, by Laurie and Manner, expressly built to order for India.

Also,
2 full size Miniature Broughams, by Edwin Kesterton, Longacre.
1 very handsome nearly new English-built four-seated Cab Phaeton, with Lamps, Pole, and Shafts, by "Jones," of Southampton.
1 Ditto very small self-driving Poney Phaeton, with Lamps and Shafts.
2 Very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy, on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.
1 Ditto Ditto small Park Phaeton, with moveable Driving-box.
1 Ditto Brougham ditto by E. Davis.
1 Ditto London Sociable ditto.
One nearly new English-built very small Miniature Brougham with circular glasses on front.

And also,
A very handsome English-built self-driving Cab Phaeton, by Silk and Sons.
One Ditto high wheeled Vaggonette with moveable Hood.
Three very small and light Hansom Cab, painted dark green.
A very handsome English-built Cab Buggy, painted dark green and lining to match.

And also,
A fresh batch of Buggy and Dog Cart harness plated on white metal with round and flat reins, and highly furnished, plate Powder, Carriage Rugs, Buggy and Carriage Whips, and a few Iron Carriage Lifters for greasing Carriages.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

Several other new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 25th May, 1868.

CARBOLIC ACID DISINFECTANTS,
(MacDougall's Patent.)
A large Shipment of the above just landed by the
SOLE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS,
TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NO COMMANDER
Should put to sea without a full supply of these preparations. They are supplied by full order to every Ship in
HER MAJESTY'S NAVY,
and are extensively used by the authorities of
HOSPITALS, JAILS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS
of every description.

OBSERVE!
The Sole Wholesale and Retail Agents are
TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited.

FOR SALE.

PURE SWISS MILK (PRESERVED).—Prepared by the Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company.

The only preserved Milk awarded a Medal, at Paris Exhibition, 1867.

Recommendation by BARON VON LIEBIG.

I have analyzed the Preserved Milk prepared at Cham (Switzerland) by the Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company. It consists of nothing but Cow's milk and the best Sugar, and possesses all the properties and qualities of a perfectly pure milk. I heartily recommend it as perfectly wholesome and as especially adapted for hospitals and children. I have no doubt that its excellent qualities will soon introduce it in large cities, where it is daily becoming more difficult to obtain a supply of pure milk for use of families.

See my full report upon this article published April, 1867.
(Signed) LIEBIG.
Can be had on application.
Imported by TREACHER & Co., Limited, (Sole Agents) Bombay Presidency.

FOR THE NURSERY.
ROBB'S CELEBRATED BISCUITS,
imported by EVERY MAIL.
Cash on delivery Credit.
Rs. 4-0 Rs. 5-0
Bombay and Poona TREACHER & Co., Limited.

DOUBLE WALL I E JUGS.
Preserve Ice or Iced Drinks,
CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,
at a low temperature for a much longer period than can be maintained by any other arrangement.
HANDSOMELY CHASED IN VARIOUS PATTERNS.
Cash on delivery Credit.
Price Rs. 35-0. Rs. 40-0.
Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co., Limited.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND WHIPS.

MESSRS. ASHFORD AND WINDER,
Of London and Birmingham, have appointed
TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
their
SOLE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS
for the
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

With reference to the above announcement,
TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
have the pleasure to state that an
ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUE
of Messrs. A. W. & Co.'s manufactures
is kept at
EACH OF THEIR ESTABLISHMENTS,
from which Gentlemen can select at
12 ANNAS TO THE SHILLING, NET.

A large assortment of
ASHFORD'S RIDING AND DRIVING WHIPS,
from Rs. 3 to Rs. 50,
is kept constantly in stock.

And a consignment of
SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND WHIPS,
Manufactured expressly for India,
is expected shortly.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHOCOLATS MENIER.
TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
are the
SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS
for these
CELEBRATED AND HIGHLY ESTEEMED CHOCOLATES,
of which they receive
PERIODICAL OVERLAND SUPPLIES;
an arrangement ensuring the
FRESHNESS, DELICACY, AND EXQUISITE FLAVOUR,
for which these preparations are so remarkable,
and which has secured to them such
EXTENSIVE PUBLIC FAVOUR
in
FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

MENIER'S CHOCOLATE AND COCOA,
For drinking.

MENIER'S CHOCOLATE SWEETMEATS.
Alphabet. En Batons.
Bonbon. Grotesques.
Bonnes Aventares. Mexicain.
Contes D'Angleterre. Napolitain.
Croquettes Mignonnes Petits Mains.
Couleurs. Rouge et Noir.
De Voyage. Sante.
Dominoes. Vanille.
&c. &c. &c.

INDISPENSABLE FOR THE DESSERT TABLE.

OBSERVE!
THE SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS ARE
TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

BRANDY.
Just landed, Consignments of
HENNESSEY'S BRANDY.
Cash. Credit.
per doz. Rs. 24-0- Rs. 27-0.
MARTELLS' BRANDY.
Cash. Credit.
per doz. Rs. 25-0. Rs. 28-0.
TREACHER & Co., Limited.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.
(Imported direct.)

	Cash. Rs.	as.	Credit. Rs.	as.
No. 1 per thousand	16	0	18	0
No. 2 „ „	14	0	16	0
No. 3 „ „	12	8	14	0

OF THE FINEST QUALITY.
TREACHER & Co., Limited.

EGG STEAMERS,
OF ELEGANT DESIGN, STRONGLY ELECTRO-PLATED.
By this ingenious but simple arrangement Eggs can be cooked on the
BREAKFAST TABLE
without any trouble, and exactly to the degree desired Those who have experienced the annoyance of having set before them eggs half cooked or hard as stones will appreciate the comfort attained by the use of this instrument.
Cash. Credit.
Rs. 22-8. Rs. 25-0.
TREACHER & Co., Limited.

PRICKLY HEAT.
PETROLEUM SOAP,
Prepared from Pure Barbadoes Petroleum.
CARBOLIC ACID SOAP,
(MacDougall's Patent.)
These preparations affords
SAFE AND SPEEDY RELIEF.
THE APPOINTED AGENTS ARE
TREACHER & Co., Limited

ORANGE QUININE VINE
Is a light and elegant Tonic. With Soda Water it forms an agreeable refreshing and invigorating beverage.
Cash on delivery. Credit.
Pint Bottles As. 14. Rs. 1-0
Rs. 1-12. „ 2-0
TREACHER & Co., Limited.

SLATE BAGATELLE BOARDS,
With Stand Complete.
Cash on delivery. Credit.
Ten feet long Rs. 350. Rs. 400.
Eight feet long Rs. 270. Rs. 300.
TREACHER & Co., Limited.

CROQUET!

		Cash. Rs.	as.	Credit. Rs.	as.
The Cassiobury Croquet............	No. 5	22	8	25	0
„ „ „	No. 6	27	0	30	0
„ „ „	No. 7	27	0	30	0
„ „ „	No. 9	31	8	35	0
„ „ „	No. 11	40	0	45	0
The Eglinton Castle„	No. 17	27	0	30	0
The New Registered Croquet Stand, for Mallets, Balls &c., adapted for Home or Lawn, in box	... ..	45	0	50	0

TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT AT BYCULLA.—We would invite the attention of both Amateur and Professional Photographers to this department of our business, which has been greatly extended) where may be seen a large assortment of First Class Photographic Apparatus (*made especially for this Climate*, and Sundries, with every requisite for practising the Art.

The Lenses are procured from the well-known firms of Dallmeyer, Grubb, Ross, and Voigtlander, whose names are a sufficient guarantee for the excellence of these instruments.

New Apparatus and improvements are added to the Stock as they appear.

APPARATUS.
Cameras expanding and rigid of all descriptions.
Lenses by Ross, Dallmeyer, Voigtlander, and Grubb.
Camera Stands, folding and rigid.
Printing Frames.
Glass & Porcelain Baths and Dippers.
Water-tight Glass Baths.
Vignette Glasses.
Cutting or Shaping Plates.
Patent Glass Plates.
Plate Boxes in Pine and Mahogany.
Horn Forceps and Paper Clips.
Head Rests.
Passe Partouts and Card Mounts.
Glass and Porcelain Dishes.
Glass and Wedgwood Funnels.
Stoppered and Graduated Collodion Bottles.
Developing Glasses. Levelling Stands.
Filtering Paper.
Camels' Hair Brushes.
Plate Holders. Glass Measures.
Scales and Weights. Blotting Paper.
Argentometers. Draining Frames.
Copper and Tin Stills.
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Solid, and other accessories for the Studio, &c. &c. &c.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.

The rate on DWELLINGS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been considerably reduced.

Policies may be opened for longer periods than a year (as 13, 14, 15 months, &c.,) at rates proportionate to hose for annual Policies.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED—1843.
Messrs. JAMES, HARTLEY & Co., London Managers.

The undersigned is authorised to accept Risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels at current rates of premium to England, and all Eastern Ports, claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.
Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent in Bombay.

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.
ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.
Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.
HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.
WITH BRANCHES IN CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CEYLON, AND CHINA.
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.
Revenue—nearly £1,000 per diem.
Indian New Business progressing at the rate of upwards of £20,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) exceeds TWO MILLION STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.
HENRY EDWARD ASTLEY, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
THE HON'BLE FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE PATEL.
SAMUEL MCCULLOCH, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law).
WILLIAM LOUDON, Esq., Administrator General.
Medical Officer—Surgeon Major T. B. JOHNSTONE, M. D. Hours; 10 to 11 A. M.
Solicitors—Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE.
Agents— „ EWART, LATHAM & Co.
City Agent—The Manager, DELHI & LONDON BANK (LD.)
Bankers—THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY.
„ THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.
Secretary—D. MCLAUCHLAN SLATER, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.
Policies indisputable.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may in time of peace reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Polices or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for quarterly or Monthly

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military Men.

FOR EXAMPLE.
The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life without Profits; the rates for the participating scale being about 10 per cent. higher:—

Age.	Civil. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Civil. Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.	Military. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Military. Monthly. Rs.	as.	p	Age.
20	15	0	0	2	10	6	17	8	0	3	1	7	20
30	18	0	0	3	3	0	20	0	0	3	8	8	30
40	22	8	0	3	15	9	23	8	0	4	2	7	40
50	29	8	0	5	3	7	30	8	0	5	6	5	50
60	41	8	0	7	5	7	42	8	0	7	8	5	60

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods, at the respective Ages:—

Age.	Civil. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	Military. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly Payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, Forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, Secretary for Western India.
Office, 3, Church Lane, Bombay.

MR. J. NEUBERG,
GENERAL MERCHANT, BOMBAY.

LIEBIG'S Extract of Meat in 1 lb. jars. One ounce of the Extract contains the soluble matter of about two pounds of fresh Meat, free from fat.

PRESERVED MILK,
Prepared by the Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company.
The Preserved Milk is the best Swiss Milk condensed, it having been evaporated, in vocuo, and nothing added except pure Sugar. It will remain in good condition any length of time in all climates. It is admirably adapted for use on shipboard.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS.
York Hams. Double Gloster Cheese.
Wiltshire Bacon. Stilton Cheese.
Brunswick Sausages. Cheshire Cheese.
Cheddar Cheese.

ENGLISH FLOUR.—Coleman's Kiln-dried Norfolk Flour.

POULSON'S CORN FLOUR.

EPPS' HOMŒPATHIC COCOA.

COCOA NIBS.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

OLD MADEIRA............ at Rs. 36 per doz
PORT WINE, direct from Oporto, at „ 24 „
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

TO SMOKERS—
MEERSCHAUM PIPES AND CIGAR HOLDERS
THOS. BEAR'S TOBACCO
WILL'S BEST BRISTOL BIRDS' EYE,
TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS, NOS. 1, 2, 3;—a fresh supply just to hand.
PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY, AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "SUMATRA."

	Rs.	
Bond Street Musical Magazine, Nos. 1 to 5......Rs.	3	12
Scott's The Betrothed	0	8
Fenwick on Diseases of the Stomach............	9	0
Ballard on Vaccination............	9	0
Riddell's Indian Domestic Economy............	10	0
Life of the Prince Consort. By the Queen............	12	0
Our Tour in the Highlands. Orig. edn. Ditto	8	0
Ditto People's edition. Ditto	1	14
Miss Frere's Old Deccan Days............	9	0
Weale's Series, new volume—Quantities, &c............	0	12
Morte D'Arthur. (Globe edition)............	3	0
Grose's Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue............	4	8
Thompson's Conspectus of the Pharmacopœia. New edn.	4	8
Thomas on Diseases of Women	15	0
Carpenter on the Microscope. New edn............	9	8
Oppert on Syphilis............	3	12
Plowden's Abyssinia............	13	8
Rogers's Political Economy............	3	8
Griffiths' Artillerist's Manual.* New edn	5	12
Abbot's Siege Artillery............	11	4
Haskoll's Land and Marine Surveying	9	8
Phillips' Comprehensive Atlas	6	12
——— Popular Atlas	8	0
——— Cabinet Atlas............	6	12
——— Select Atlas............	4	12
Wood's Natural History............	4	8
Cowper's Poems	3	12
Hughes's Photography	0	12
The A. B. C. of Photography	0	12
The Catechism of Photography	0	12
Weale's Photography............	1	2
Photography. From Orr's Circle of the Sciences......	2	0
Hardwick's Dictionary of Photography	5	12
Hewett on the Diseases of Women............	18	0
Webster's Unabridged Dictionary	24	0
Nystrom's Mechanics of Engineering, 1868............	5	12
Molesworth's Engineering Pocket Book	3	8
Laxton's Builder's Price Book 1868	3	0
Hoppus's Timber Measurer............	2	12
The Merchant's and Ship Captain's Ready Calculator	5	4
The Nautical Almanac for 1868 and '69. Each......	2	0
MacNeill's Earthwork Tables	24	0
Colenso's School Arithmetic Rs. 3. Key to ditto...	3	12
The Ingoldsby Legends. Ruby edn	8	0
——— ——— People's edn............	3	12
The Bentley Ballads	3	12
Bon Gaultier's Ballads	6	8
Baillie's Mahomedan Law	21	0
Wharton's Law Lexicon	40	0
Lindley on Partnership. New edn. 2 vols............	47	4
Murchison's (Sir R. I.) The Silurian system, founded on Geological Researches in the Counties of Salop, Hereford, &c., &c., 2 large vols. text and plates............	90	0
NEW PLAYS.—Maud's Peril; Glass of Water; Peep Showman; A very pleasant evening; One too many for him; Who's to win him? Volunteer Review.—Each............	0	8
PLAY BOOKS.—Turn him out; Morning call; Up to town and back; Antony and Cleopatra; Household Fairy; Love and Rain; Rifle Volunteers; Silent Woman; Pair of Pigeons; Handy Andy; Dark Cloud; Blighted Being; Dream of Fate; Middy Ashore; Rough Diamond; Smoked Miser; Wanted an Errand Boy.—Each	0	8
Lacey's Comic Reciter	1	14
Chappell's Musical Magazine, Feb. to May	3	0
——— Flute Instructor............	1	2
——— Harmonium Instructor............	1	2
Boosey's Violin Instructor	0	12

NEW FRENCH NOVELS, &c.

Un Chatiment. Par Adolphe Joanne	2	12
Prosper Randoce. Par Victor Cherbuliez	2	12
Le Roman D'Une Veuve. Par Louis Enault.........	2	4
Le Journal D'Une Heritiere. Par Amadee Achard.	2	4
Marcelle. Par Amadee Achard	2	4
Le Page Fleur-de-Mai. Par Ponson du Terrail......	2	4
Histoire D'Un Paysan, 1789. Par Erckmann Chatrian	2	4

WEALES' SERIES OF BOOKS.

Road-making and repairing. By Sir J. Burgoyne...	1	2
Limes, Cements, and Mortars, &c............	1	2
Laws of Contracts for Works and Services	1	2
Sewage, &c. (Farming. Vol. 5)	1	14
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Arches, Piers, and Buttresses, &c. By W. Bland....	1	8
Architecture—Designs in............	1	8
——— Orders of............	0	12
——— Styles of............	1	8
Brick and Tile-making............	1	8
Tubular Bridges............	1	2
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Cattle (Farming, Vol. 5)	1	14
Foundations & Concrete Works	1	2
Use of Mathematical Instruments	1	2
Perspective. By G. Pyne............	1	8
Power of Water	1	8

DELARUE'S BEST PLAYING CARDS. Rs. 1½ to 3 per pack.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & Co.

SALE OF BRITISH HARD SPELTER.
On SATURDAY next, the 30th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at, their Rooms, by order of Mr. Pestonjee Nowrojee Coppedwalla, on account and at the risk of the Indentor, Moola Issabhoy Goolamhussonjee—

Landed ex *Prince Alfred.*
2276 Plates British Hard Spelter, weighing 13 tons, 16 cwts, and 5 lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF NEAT AND MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGE, COTTAGE PIANO, &c., AT CHINCHPOOGLY.

On SATURDAY next, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, Chinchpoogly, the neat and modern Household Furniture of T. PROUD, Esq., consisting of a Set of Rich Cut Glassware; Handsome Dinner, Breakfast, Tea, and Dessert Services, Best Platedware, consists of Hotwater and Vegetable Dishes, a Set of Dish Covers, Cruet, Egg, Pickle and Liquor Frames, Waiters, Tea Set, a Mahogany Case of Plated Spoons and Forks for 12, a ditto Dessert Knives and Forks for 12, Fish Knife and Fork, and Cake Knife and Fork, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, a Set of Superior Buck-horn handled Cutlery by Harrison, Howson, and Brothers, Richly Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Round, Pier, Dinning and other Tables, sideboard Whatnots, Dining Room Chairs, Teapoys, Drawing Room, Easy, and Predien Chairs, Screens Conversation and Reclining Couches, Single and three light Hanging and Table Argand Lamps, a Four Post Bedstead, Camp Cots, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Clothes and Gown Presses, Chests of Drawers, Table Ornaments, Vases, Rich Carpets, a superior Cottage Pianoforte, Dispense and Cooking Articles, &c., &c.

AT 2 P. M.
An excellent Phaeton.
No Catalogues, and the property will be on view from to-morrow.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND PORCELAIN WARE, AN ELEGANT PARK PHAETON, WITH HORSE AND HARNESS COMPLETE, AT TARWADDY, MALABAR HILL.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence. Tarwaddy, Malabar Hill, the valuable Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, also an elegant English-built Park Phaeton, with Horse and Harness complete, the property of W. G. Stretton, Esq., comprising rich Cut Glassware, Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast and Tea Services, Plated Ware, such as a set of Dish Covers, Hotwater Curry Dishes, Cruet, Pickle, Liquor and Egg Frames, Bread Baskets, Waiters, Butter Pot, Toast Rack, a set of best Electro-plated Spoons and Forks, Dessert Knives and Forks in case, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, Tea Set, Cutlery, &c.; richly Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Square Dining Table, Sideboard, Writing Tables, Dining-room Chairs, Whatnot, Teapoys, Round, Pier, and other Tables, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Easy and Drawing Room Chairs, Ottoman Hatstand, Screens, Hanging and Table Argand Lamps, Camp Cots, Dressing and Washing Tables, Towel Horses, Clothes Presses, Chests of Drawers, English and China Camphorwood Trunks, Table Ornaments, Pictures, Dispense and Cookroom Articles, &c., &c.

AT 2 P. M.
An elegant English-built Park Phaeton, with moveable driving-seat, Bay Horse and Harness.
No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

SALE OF LANDS AND LANDED PROPERTIES AT CULLIAN, ALIBAUGH, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the Premises, at Cullian, by order of the Official Assignee, *In Re* Nowrojee Dhunjeebhoy Coorlawalla, an Insolvent, the under-mentioned Properties, viz:—

Lot No. 1.
All that piece or parcel of land, situated at Chally, near Cullian, in the Tanna District, on the east side of Muslee Bunder, and adjoining a Creek, and for some years past worked as a brick field, and standing in the books of the Tanna Collectorate in the name of Thomas Elijah Townsend, together with all houses and sheds standing and being thereon, and all the implements, tools, working materials, bricks, tiles, &c., if there be any, and which said piece of ground contains by admeasurement 6 acres and 17-20 of an acre, be the same more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by a tree of Kurrunj (bearing fruit) belonging to Dhondo Fhurdha, on or towards the west by mango trees belonging to Tannia Walkia Fardia, on or towards the north by the bank of the said Creek, and on or towards the south by a trench a little further off the Railway side, subject to the payment to the Government annually of the sum of one rupee and annas eight per beegah, as per Government Resolution No. 1,199, dated 7th March 1854.

On FRIDAY, the 29th instant, and if necessary on the following days, in the Town of Alibaugh, at the Insolvent's Bungalow, the following 20 Lots of Lands and Landed Properties, viz.:—

Lot No. 2.
Two pieces of uncultivated tracts or land, situated at Mahal Awas, Talooka Alibaugh, Rubby, the spring field montie survey No. 269 to 273, Sub No. 1, land 58 acres, 27½ goontas.

Lot No. 3.
Two pieces of uncultivated plots of ground, situated at Mahal Kehim, Talooka Alibaugh, survey No. 175, Sub. No. 1, Land 9 acres 23 goontas.

Lot No. 4.
A piece of land bearing survey No. 208, measuring 7 acres 20 goontas in Mahal Kehim.

Lot No. 5.
A piece of uncultivated land, measuring 18 acres 22 goontas, in the Village of Borie, bearing No. 65.

Lot No. 6.
An oart near the sea beach under Survey No. 61 and Sub No. 1, measuring 1½ acres, bounded as follows:—on the east is the oart belonging to Ramchandra Gunesh Vaid, and between which is the passage to the sea, on the west is the oart belonging to Nowrojee Dhunjeebhoy, on the south is the open space of Mahomed Khan of Bankote, and on the north is the public road and also a garden and a oart with a tiled bungalow, cow shed, and new stone well, cocoanut and fruit trees, situated at Alibaugh, east of Azum Mogulkhan Jamadar's garden.

Lot No. 7.
A piece of land under survey No. 105, in the Village of Kolegaum, a portion thereof admeasuring 1 acre 1 goonta, on the west of the Rasum hill.

Lot No. 8.
A lease of Varkasi land or stone quarry for a term of three years with the right to blast, remove, and sell the stone from the quarry, commencing from March 1866 in the Village of Kolegaum, Talooka Alibaugh, measuring about 1½ acres and 4 beegas, or whatever there may be.

Lot No. 9.
A piece of paddy ground, situated in the village of Kolegaum, Talooka Alibaugh, measuring 6 acres and 26½ goontas viz.:—
A field called Chowk, survey No. 2 paddy, ground 1 acre and 7½ goontas.
Varkasi (inferior) land survey No. 94, goontas 28.
A field called Debadi, paddy ground 1 acre and 30½ goontas, No. 11.
Varkasi (inferior) land, 3 acres, No. 100.

Lot No. 10.
A piece of Varkasi (inferior) land, in the village of Kolegaum, Talooka Alibaugh, survey No. 4, measuring nett 1 acre 30 goontas.

Lot No. 11.
A piece of Varkasi land, situated at Kolegaum,
Survey No. Sub number acres goontas
95 „ 30
99 „ 10
100 1 30
101 1 0
and the land included in the Nos. standing in the name of Balcrustna Bapoojee Mahaskar and others under survey No. 95, land acres 3 10-7.

Lot No. 12.
A piece of Varkasi (inferior) land, under survey No. 180, in the village of Dhokawady, Tadhabung, measuring 5 acres and 33 goontas

Lot No. 13.
A piece of Varkasi land, in the village of Kolegaum, survey No. 100, producing hay measuring 1 acre and 30 goontas.

Lot No. 14.
A field and Varkasi (inferior) land in Kolegaum, Talooka Alibaugh, survey No. 46, Sub No. 1, and measuring 1 acre 12½ goontas, and Varkasi tract under survey No. 1, measuring 18 goontas, and bounded as follows:—on the east is the village pond, on the west is the field called Bind, on the north is the road leading to Sideepond, and on the south is the field belonging to Dada Mahaskar, out of the Varkasi tract survey No. 95, the land measuring 20 goontas, and out of the Varkasi tract survey No. 98, the land measuring 1-29.

Lot No. 15.
A piece of Varkasi (inferior) land, survey No. 95, measuring 4 acres 30 goontas, situated in the village of Kolegaum

Lot No. 16.
A piece of salt batty land, standing in the village of Kolegaum, measuring about 6 acres, situated near the beach, where is a wreck of a vessel.

Lot No. 17.
A piece of Varkasi land, in the Kolegaum Talooka, survey No. 99, measuring 4 acres 50 goontas, and bounded on the east by the hedge of a field called Nighday, on the west is the land formerly belonging to Narrayen Luxmon Salay, on the north is the land formerly belonging to Babajee Ragoo Matray, and on the south is the land forming part of kottris land.

Lot No. 18.
A lease of a quarry and for a term of ten years, commencing from 16th February 1865, situated in the village of Dhokawady, called Pada Bhagolgut, No. 21, measuring 2 acres.

Lot No. 19.
Tracts of Varkasi land, survey Nos. 101 and 102, situate in the village of Kolegaum, of which land measuring 2 acres.

Lot No. 20.
The right, title, and interest of Nowrojee Dhunjeebhoy Cooriawalla, as mortgagee, under an agreement of 10th July 1864, to secure Rs. 2,000 and interest in and to a garden and paddy field called Begandady, near Bunder Moorea, Survey Nos. 11, 12, 13, measuring in all 12 acres 11¼ goontas.

Lot No. 21.
All that leasehold hilly ground, measuring 371 beegas known as the Rusany hill in the village of Kooroo Tarkhundal, leased from Government for a term of 15 years, commencing from 1856, for the purpose of growing hemp, at an annual payment of Rs. 100.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT TANNAH.
On MONDAY, the 15th June next, at 4 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Premises:—All that piece or parcel of Government ground situated at Panchpakady, in the Tannah Collectorate, and is generally known by the name of Estree Sahib Baug, formerly the property of Maneckjee Cursetjee, and bought from him by the present owner admeasuring 4 acres and 11½ goontas, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the east by vacant ground, on or towards the west by Government Road, on or towards the north by Arable ground, and on or towards the south by Mr. Johnson's Baug, together with the message, tenement, or dwelling-house built and standing thereon. The annual Tax payable to Government which is Rs. 8-8-0.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
A pair of first-rate dark bay Carriage Horses. Price Rs. 1,500.

One very handsome Mail Phaeton, built to order by Silk & Sons, London. Price Rs. 2,500. (Open to offers.)

About 25 Dozen of very superior Eau de Cologne at Rs. 10 per dozen.

One brilliant toned semigrand Pianoforte, in good order. Also another one (slate) by Burroughes and Watts.

A Brougham with Horse and Harness complete.

Bombay, 27th May 1868. BENNETT & Co.

Holloway's Pills can be confidently recommended as a domestic remedy for the ailments of all classes and conditions of people—young and old, of both sexes, may take this medicine with the certainty of deriving benefit from its use when disorder or disease is making them miserable. Holloway's Pills are unrivalled for their purifying aperient and strengthening properties. They remove indigestion, palpitation and headache, and are specially serviceable in complaints peculiar to females. Each box of Pills is wrapped with printed instructions for the guidance of invalids, who will readily understand, from carefully studying them, the best way of regaining health. Holloway's Pills will work a thorough change in the constitutions of the weak and nervous.

SALES BY AUCTION.

G. B. GLADDING.
On SATURDAY next, the 30th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., G. B. GLADDING will sell by Public Auction a Bungalow and Compound at Matarpacady, Mazagon, belonging to J. S. Misquita, Esq.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, No. 19, Meadow Street.
SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
By order of Moosa Abdool Rahimon, Mortgagee.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDDY, the 8th proximo, at 4 P. M., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of Land, Oart, or Plantation of Cocoanut and other Trees growing thereon, together with a Hut standing on the Pension Tax Ground, and the said Land or Oart is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 152, and standing in the name of Jankeebaee, widow of the late Wittul Pillajee, and situated in Girgaum, commonly called Moogbhatt, on the north side of public road in the Island of Bombay, and the said premises being bounded, that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Wittul Pillajee Dolker Collee, on or towards the west by the property of Luxumonsing Bhowansing, on or towards the north by the property of Luxamon Pootlajee Purboo, and on or towords the south by the public road or Thackoordwar Lane, the above property belonging to Madhoo Ramjee, Mortgagor.

The condition of sale and other particulars will be made known at the time of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
A few pair of fancy Pigeons, lately imported from England. They comprise Carriers, Powties, Almond Tumblers and Barbs, and are all highly bred birds—they shall have them at a couple of days' Notice.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.
No. 19, Meadow Street, Bombay, 27th May 1868.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GUNS HORSES, &c., at Ahmedabad, on WEDNESDAY the 10th June 1868.—The undersigned will sell by AUCTION, on the above date, the property of the late Lieutenant Colonel C. E. WALCOTT, Royal Artillery.

A Snap-action Breech-loader GUN and RIFLE, (Leforcheaux's principle), 12 bore, for pin cartridge, nearly new, made expressly to order by "Beckwith," London, with Cases, &c., complete

A muzzle-loading GUN, doubled barrelled, 16 bore, by "Beckwith."

A handsome weight carrying ARAB CHARGER, clever across country, and good pig-sticker.

A handsome ARAB CHARGER, a good pig-sticker.

R. A. Saddlery, of latest pattern, nearly new.

And, other VALUABLE PROPERTY.

By order of the Committee of Adjustment,
MUNCHERJEE SORABJEE, Auctioneer, &c.
Ahmedabad, 20th May 1868.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. NESSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No 31, at 1 o'clock P. M., the following Goods, viz.:—
5 Cases Screws.
2 „ Embroidered Coloured Muslin.
2 „ White Muslins.
On account and risk of the Indentor, Cassum Abdoolrahiman per *Helen Finlaysen*:—
CAR JSE {421-69—50 Kegs Shots.
501-10—10 Cases White Windsor Soap.
511-15— 5 „ Honey Soap.
516-31—16 „ ½ lb. Peppermint.
532-35— 4 „ 1 lb. „
536-39— 4 „ ½ lb. Confectionery.
540— 1 „ 1 lb. „
682-83— 2 Casks Brass Padlocks, 1½ Inches.
541— 1 „ Copper Scales.
707-16—10 „ Brass Wire, No. 20
On account and risk of the Indentor, Caderbhoy Essoobhoy:—
(M. M. S. in a triangle with M. S. below)—11-15—5 Cases Cream Glazed Post Paper.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NEW TOWN IN THE SUB-DISTRICT OF BHOLESHWUR.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at 4 P.M., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of Government LAND or GROUND, with messuage, tenement, and dwelling-house situate thereon, in three lots, situate in the new Town, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, by order of the Mortgagee, NARANJEE SHAMJEE, and on account and risk of the Mortgagors, COOMBHAR VISRAM PETHA DEVURIA and COOMBHAR RANA PETHA DEVURIA:—

LOT. 1.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with messuage, tenement, and dwelling-house standing thereon, situate and being in Trimbuck Purushram Street, assessed No. 28, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 2196 and 3150, containing by admeasurement 303 4.9 square yards, being the same more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by Pathan Street, on or towards the west by Second Pathan Street, on or towards the north by the passage, and on or towards the south by the house of Maldew Ookerda.

LOT 2.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, message, tenement, and dwelling house standing thereon, situate in New Town in Second Pathan Street, assessed No. 34, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2125, containing by admeasurement 71 1/9 square yards, be the same more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by a piece of vacant ground belonging to Narayen Vusta, on or towards the west by the Second Pathan Street, on or towards the north by the house of Demsee Nuthoo, on or towards the south by the house of Gunnoo Davoo.

LOT 3.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, message, tenement and dwelling-house standing thereon, and assessed under No. 48, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1135, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the east by the 2nd Pathan Street, on or towards the west by the Trimbuck Purushram Street, on or to wards the north by the Temple of Shree Marootee, and on or towards the south by the house of Pillajee Jemadar.

For further particulars apply at No. 30, Meadow Street, Fort, at the Office of NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co.

Bombay, 27th May 1868.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF GRASS.
NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., by the direction of Mr. Henry Bedford, will sell by Public Auction, at Parell, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 P. M. o'clock, on account of Mr. Veara, a quantity of grass, in all about 2,80,000 bundles.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY, the 1st June, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, the following:—
3 Bales Grey Shirtings.
5 „ „ Madapollams.
2 „ „ Jacconets.
8 „ „ T. Cloth, 7 lbs.
6 cases Grey and White Dhoties.
4 do. Cotton Handkerchiefs.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES.
Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Ramlall Moolchund, on account of Dewkabai and Wellbai, widows, mortgagors, the following two properties.

LOT 1.
On MONDAY, the 1st June, at 4 P. M. on the premises:—
All that piece of land with the four messuage, tenements, warehouses standing thereon, situate on the Grant Road, and containing by admeasurement 46 burgas and 18 1-9th square yards or thereabouts, and assessed under No. 4, and bounded on the east by the vacant ground of Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Cama, on the west by the vacant ground of Lalljee Mooljee, on the north by the public open drain, and on the south partly by the vacant ground of Condajee Narronjee, and partly by the vacant ground of Damodher Canjee.

LOT 2.
On TUESDAY, the 2nd June, at 4 P. M., on the premises:—All that piece of ground, with dwelling house standing thereon, situate in old town, near Wadachee Gadee, and containing by admeasurement 15 feet in breadth, and 25¼ feet in length or thereabouts, registered under No. 580, and assessed under No. 16, bounded on the east by the house of Luckmeedass Govind, standing on the ground of Hurrydew Rewoot, on the west by a passage and houses of Thucker Lukhoo Bhimjee and Hurrydew Rewoot, on the north by the public road called the Doongarry Ja's Sowza Row, and on the south by the house of Nursey Kessowjee.

SALE OF ASSETS OF THE GRAND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.
On MONDAY, the 1st day of June 1868, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, all the right and title of the above Company in a list of assets, aggregating Rs. 1,28,600, a list of which can be seen on application to the undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES.
Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, have received instructions from Muncherjee Framjee Cama, and Vurjeewandass Mahadowdass, the trustees, under an Indenture dated the 7th day of March, 1867, made between Bhanjee Nundoo and Jairam Nundoo of the first part, Premjee Nundoo of the second part, Morarjee Hemraz on the third part, the several persons whose names or the names of whose firms are thereunder written in the first Schedule thereto of the fourth part, the several persons whose names or the names of whose firms are thereunder written in the 2nd Schedule thereto of the fifth part, and Muncherjee Framjee Cama and Vurjeewandass Mahadowdass of the sixth part, to sell with the consent and under the sanction of Wilks Hill, Esq., Officiating Official Assignee of the Insolvent Court, on behalf of the said Bhanjee Nundoo, Jairam Nundoo, and Premjee Nundoo, insolvent traders, by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd June, Lot 1. 2, and 3 at Guneshwady and Shaik Waddy, on THURSDAY, the 4th June, Lot 4 on Malabar Hill, on FRIDAY, the 5th June, Lot 5 in Wittulwaddy, and on SATURDAY the 6th June, Lot 6 at Gamdeve.

N. B.—For full particulars see *Times of India* of the 22nd instant and *Bombay Gazette* of the 18th instant.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES.
On TUESDAY the 9th June, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on their respective Premises, by order of Chunda Ramjee, on account of Ramjee Wagojee Gholay and Luxumon Ramjee, the Mortgagors, the following two properties:—

LOT 1.
All that piece of Fazendary ground, of which the Administrator to the Church of Nossa Senhora de Rozario is the present Fazendar, with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the northern side of the Byculla Foras Road, containing by admeasurement 205 square yards or thereabouts, assessed under No. 99, bounded on the north by the house of Sewjee Ragowjee, on the south by the public road called Byculla Foras Road, on the east by the house belonging to the said Church of Nossa Senhora de Rozario, on the west by a public passage.

LOT 2.
Also, all that piece of Fazendary ground, of which the Administrator of the said Church of Nossa Senhora de Rozario is the present Fazendar, situate near the Byculla Foras Road, containing by admeasurement 866 square yards or thereabout, and bounded on the east, west, north, and south by public passages.

Bombay, 27th May 1868. CRAWFORD & Co.

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